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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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SUBMARINE CARGO BOAT HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM ALLIED CRUISERS

Held Up For Days Off American Coast; Carried Valuable Load of Dye-Stuffs

STATUS UNDER QUESTION

Washington Inclines to View It Is Commercial Vessel; 'Absurd' Say British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—The German submarine Deutschland has arrived at Baltimore, in the United States, with a valuable cargo of dye-stuffs. Twenty miles off the coast it was chased by British and French cruisers, delaying its arrival for days.

The Deutschland is of 1,000 tons displacement, 300 feet long, by 40 feet beam and does 14 knots on the surface. It travelled 3,800 miles submerged and was met off Norfolk Harbor by a tug.

An interesting legal position is raised concerning the status of the submarine. Government circles in Washington are disposed to consider it a commercial vessel and not a war-ship, but it is recognised that complicated points are likely to arise.

An Admiralty official, interviewed concerning the arrival of the Deutschland at Baltimore, pointed out that the feat was nothing new, since ten British submarines built in Canada crossed the Atlantic last summer. It was known that the Deutschland was merely an ordinary submarine, with its fighting equipment removed.

The idea of submarine traders was ridiculous and the fact that Germany has to crawl under the sea was the finest demonstration of the efficiency of the British blockade.

New York, July 10.—The Deutschland's cargo is consigned to Schumacher and Company, the Baltimore agents of the North German Lloyd. The manager of Schumacher and Company asserts that the vessel is an unarmed merchantman.

An officer belonging to the submarine denied that it was chased by war-ships. He said that they saw no British or French ships.

The Deutschland left a German port on June 23. It is commanded by Captain Kairig, carries a crew of 29, a thousand tons of cargo, a quantity of mail and a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson.

NEW 20 CENT PIECES STILL PUZZLE POLICE

The police have not been idle in the all-important matter of the mysterious new twenty cent pieces, but it would appear that, unless there are developments in other departments than their's, there is little that they will be able to do. This is but another instance of things being arranged so differently in China to what they are in the West that the course of action appealing at first thought to the foreigner cannot be followed.

The police do not deny that it is their duty to act at once in the matter of spurious coinage, but the trouble here is that no-one can say definitely whether these twenty cent pieces are really "bad." One foreign bank won't take them; others will. Some exchange shops—the majority, perhaps—won't have anything to do with them; yet there are dozens which both pay them out and accept them at the current value of the coin. And there are very few stores that refuse them.

Then, further, coinage gets into circulation here in so many and such curious ways—all legal—that judgment cannot be given hastily. To sum it up, before the police can do anything, it has got to be shown that the coin is bad and from an unauthorized mint and that it has been placed upon the market in an illegal way and that cannot be said to have been done when the pieces, as already stated, are quite good tender at many places.

TAOYIN CHOW RESIGNS

Taoyin Chow Chin-piou of Shanghai, whose 70th anniversary birthday was celebrated yesterday, has tendered his resignation. It is believed that it will be accepted.

Directs Russian Drive

GEN. A. A. BRUSILOFF. ©Intl. Film Service

Gen. A. A. Brussiloff, the Russian commander, whose army has broken through the Austrian lines for 100 miles on the Galician front.

Gt. Britain and France Have Withdrawn From Declaration of London

Principle of 'Continuous Voyage' To Be Enforced; Restricts Neutrals' Privileges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—Great Britain and France have officially withdrawn from the Declaration of London.

A British Order-in-Council provides for the application of the principle of "continuous voyage." This makes a neutral vessel which conveys contraband to an enemy port, or a vessel, more than half the cargo of which is contraband, liable to capture and condemnation.

BREAK RUSSIAN ATTACKS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 9.—Eastern theater.—Army group of Prince Leopold: The Russians several times repeated their strong attacks on the fronts named in yesterday's report. These attacks again broke down, with the heaviest losses for the enemy. During the last two days, two officers and 631 men were made prisoners by the Germans.

Army group of von Linsingen: The enemy's attacks at several places were again fruitless.

Russian troops, ready for transport in the vicinity of Molodetschno, were copiously bombed. East of Gorovno, on the Stokhod, a Russian aeroplane was brought down in an air-fight.

BRITISH TRAWLERS SUNK

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 9.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: German sea forces, from July 4 to 6, sank near the English coast the trawlers Queen Bee, Annie Landerson, Peep of Day, Watchful, Nancy Human, Petuna, Carrelbessy and Newark Castle. Of these trawlers, Queen Bee, Watchful and Petuna opened artillery fire and tried to escape, in spite of a warning shot. The German papers comment upon these facts and quote the capture of three British steamers, which have lately been brought to Zeebrugge by the Germans.

ABORTIVE GERMAN AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—There were no casualties or damage caused by yesterday's raids.

JEAN WEBSTER DEAD

New York, June 11.—Jean Webster, the author, wife of Glenn Ford McKinney, a New York lawyer, died at her home here tonight. A daughter was born to Mrs. McKinney yesterday.

Jean Webster probably was best known as the author of "Daddy Longlegs." She was born at Fredonia, N. Y., July 24, 1876. She was graduated from Vassar in 1901, after which she lived for several years in Italy. She gained her first fame as the author of stories for girls. "Daddy Longlegs" has been one of the greatest stage successes of recent years.

Yunnanese March on Chengtu To Force Chow Chun Out; Truce Is Called at Canton

Lung Chi-kwang Will Retire for Cantonese, Not For Tsen Chun-hsuan; Assemblymen Are Satisfied

Assembly Members Here Will Go Up To Peking

The following is the translation of a telegram sent by President Li to the members of the National Assembly in Shanghai:

"The National Assembly has been suspended for the last two years and matters of importance are left undone. As now the National Assembly has been restored according to the constitution, it is sincerely hoped that you will start at once for Peking so that great affairs of the nation can be settled.

(Signed) "Li Yuan-hung."

The members of the National Assembly made the following reply:

"We have already notified the members throughout the country to meet at Peking before July 31."

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 11.—Reports from Szechuen indicate that the situation in the province is becoming more serious. The Yunnanese are advancing on Chengtu and General Tsai Ao has sent a message to the Consuls in Chengtu, saying that he has been appointed Tuchun of Szechuen and indicating that it is his intention to remove General Chow Chun, if necessary, by force.

Meanwhile, General Chow Chun shows no intention of retiring. One report even states that Chow Chun has expressed the intention of declaring independence.

The situation in Hunan is also very serious. Disorder prevails throughout that province and, after the departure of Admiral Tang Hsiang-min, several officials and revolutionaries endeavored to become Tutuh.

Finally, the revolutionary leader, Tang Meng, occupied the post, although Lu Yung-ting, who has been appointed Tuchun of Kwangtung, was also appointed acting Tuchun of Hunan, pending the arrival of Chen Yi. The appointment of the latter is meeting with much opposition in Hunan, which is a Kuomintang stronghold, while Chen Yi is a member of the Chinputang.

Chinese reports state that Tang Meng and General Tseng Chi-wu, Commander of the First Division, strongly demand the appointment of Hwang Hsing as Tuchun of Hunan.

Call Truce At Canton

Canton, July 11.—A truce has been declared between Lung Chi-kwang and Li Lieh-chun. Lung Chi-kwang has told his friends that he is willing to retire in favor of a Cantonese, but never in favor of Tsen Chun-hsuan.

Business is at a standstill. The big shops are only partly opened and the exodus is being renewed.

Robbers are harassing the likin collectors and magistrates and the latter are compelled to sell unlicensed opium to provide for the expenses of the maintenance of their offices and body-guards. The magistrate at Punyu offered to enlist the bandits as soldiers, but the latter refused, saying that the wages offered, $10 a month, were too small.

Hongkong, July 11.—The Hongkong Daily Press states that there is much activity prevailing among the revolutionary troops. Three armies are converging on Canton from three different directions, from Waichow, from Chaochowfu and from Shantok, while 1,500 to 2,000 men have been embarked at Swatow for Shantok, whence they will act in conjunction with the other armies against Canton.

Chinese Warships To Canton

Local Chinese papers report that Admiral Lee Ting-sing the Commander-in-Chief of the Independent Navy of China, has ordered the cruisers Chaoho, Haihsun and Haichi to Canton to serve the order of the Chunwuyuan in Kwangtung as was required by the Chunwuyuan to safeguard all the ports in Kwangtung for the side of the Chunwuyuan.

Four warships left Shanghai Monday morning for Canton. This was on request of Tsen Chun-hsuan, Chief of the Military Council at Shiuhsing, to intercept Gen. Lung and his men. The order received by Admiral Lee Ting-sing states that the republicans expect to capture the city within three days and that in order not to allow the ringleaders (meaning Gen. Lung and his men), who have pillaged the province, to escape punishment the co-operation of the navy is needed. All retreat on land has been cut off.

Await Fall of Canton

The Cantonese here are rejoicing over the victories by Gen. Li and the Kwangse troops. Preparations are being made to celebrate the fall of the city. At a meeting held at the guild last night another telegram was sent

(Continued on Page 2)

Bonar Law Promises Imperial Conference

Empire Governments Considering Imperial Council, on Which Statement Is Reserved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that an imperial conference will be held as soon as seems desirable to the Imperial Government and the Dominions. He added that the Imperial and Dominion Governments are seriously considering the question of an imperial council, but a statement on the subject was impossible at the present time.

S.E. Lucas to Join The Bank of China

Manager of Peking Chartered Bank Now Assistant Manager Of Government Bank

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 11.—Hsu Un-yuen, the new Governor of the Bank of China, has secured the services of Mr. S. E. Lucas, manager of the Peking branch of the Chartered Bank, as assistant manager of the head office of the Bank of China. The appointment has created a favorable impression. Mr. Lucas takes up his new post tomorrow.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava....July 14
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. Hakuai Maru..July 15

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru July 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about July 15, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Singapore on July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1.—March "Le Fringant" .....Pares
2.—Overture "Jean de Paris" Boieldieu
3.—Waltz "Firenzo" .....Lafroni
4.—Selection "Coppelia".....Delibes
(a) March of the Bell
(b) Valse of the Hours
(c) Valse of the Doll
(d) March of the Warriors
(e) Hungarian Dance
5.—(a) Romance "Farewell"...Ancliffe
(b) Intermezzo "Irrawady" Thurban
6.—Finale 1st Act "Belisario" Donizetti
7.—Waltz "Pantomime" .....Lacome
8.—Selection "The Pink Lady"...Caryll

A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-in-charge.

Latest 'Snap' of Justice Hughes

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. ©Intl. Film Service.

This picture of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, was made in Washington, the day before he was nominated, as he walked from his home to the Supreme Court chambers.

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY RELEASES CARGO SHIPS

200 Merchantmen Held Up In Baltic Since War Began Escape After Jutland Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—It is said that nearly two hundred British merchantmen, which have been lying idle at Kronstadt and other ports since the beginning of the war, have escaped from the Baltic since the battle of Jutland.

BERLIN DENIES CAPTIVES AT RUHLEBEN UNDERFED

Makes a Counter-Proposal To British Offer; Further Inquiries Proceeding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the German Note denied that the prisoners at Ruhleben Camp were insufficiently fed, rejected the proposal for an exchange of prisoners and made a further proposal. The Imperial Government is considering its reply. Meanwhile, further inquiries are being made concerning the conditions at Ruhleben.

The Weather

Fine weather, with heat thunder. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 91.8 and the minimum 76.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 97.6 and 78.8.

PRESENT M. Ps. TO FORM IRELAND'S PARLIAMENT

Six Ulster Counties To Be Excluded; Appeal Court To Sit In Dublin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said that the main provisions of the Irish settlement were the exclusion of six of the counties in Ulster, an Irish Parliament composed of the present Irish members of the House of Commons and an Appeal Court in Dublin which would be appointed by the Imperial executive.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government has not yet received any specific proposals from the Unionists of the south and west of Ireland, but any such proposals would receive careful and sympathetic consideration. He emphasised that there were features of the settlement which no-one would have voluntarily chosen had not the war compelled them to do so.

The Premier admitted that there had been some misunderstanding in the Cabinet regarding the precise point at which the Cabinet should review the negotiations.

He announced that representatives of the Imperial Government would be responsible for the administration of the Defence of the Realm Act and other emergency legislation. The time limit would be struck out of the Home Rule Act.

The Bill would contain provisions regarding the future of the excluded counties. The Nationalist members of the House of Commons would continue to vote in the House of Commons after the Parliament in Dublin had been established.

LINE OF TRENCHES AND 950 PRISONERS TAKEN BY FRENCH

Occupy Biache, Within Mile Of Peronne, Vital Point In Communications

BRITISH IN TRONES

Mass Counter-Attacks All Beaten Off; Conquered Position Extended

MASTERS IN AIR

Royal Flying Corps Is Supreme; Fokkers Are Quite Outclassed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 10.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We captured a line of trenches between Barleux and La Maisonette and 950 more unwounded prisoners. The night was calm north of the Somme.

We captured and organised 500 meters of trench west of Butte de Mesnil. The bombardment at Chattaucourt, Fleury and La Lafufee continues.

British in Trones Wood

London, July 10.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports particularly severe fighting at Trones Wood, the southern end of which we captured on the 8th. Since then, we have driven back several German counter-attacks, made in mass formation, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

Yesterday, the enemy made two counter-attacks, in mass formation, which our artillery fire crushed. Yesterday evening, the enemy bombarded the wood with all nature of armaments and then hurled against it two more strong attacks from the east and from the south-east.

The first was completely repulsed. The second penetrated the southern end of the wood, but was immediately ejected, with heavy losses.

A fifth desperate attempt to drive us out was also completely crushed by our fire. The enemy's casualties were severe.

More Allied Captures

We made progress at other places on the battle-front and, north-west of Contal Maison, captured three more guns and hundreds of prisoners. The enemy's artillery was active on the Flanders front, especially in the region of Hooge.

In a later report, General Haig said: Trones Wood, which is two miles east of Montauban, is triangular in shape, 400 yards from north to south, with a southern base of 6,400 yards. The Germans were strongly defended with trenches and wire entanglements.

After a heavy bombardment, we captured the southern end and subsequently have been extending our positions northward, driving back a determined counter-attack with heavy enemy losses.

French Take Biache

The capture of Biache is very important, as it brings the French within a mile of Peronne, which is a vital point of the German communications north and south by the great trunk road and the railways, which have hitherto enabled them to hurry reinforcements to any threatened part of the line.

A tribute to the work of the Royal Flying Corps in the battle of the Somme is paid by Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters. He says: "The mastery of the air was never so completely ours. The enemy's air-men have been somewhat demoralised by recent disasters, while our flying men have harassed the Germans to such an extent that the latter are unable to discover where the present offensive is likely to develop.

"Their Fokkers are quite outclassed. The position is such that the Flying Corps is virtually unmolested now during reconnaissances, except by anti-aircraft guns."

Berlin Admits Hardecourt Captured by the Allies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 9.—Western theater.—

North of the Somme, the Anglo-French attacks continued. The enemy were repulsed, with very bloody losses, near Mametz, at Ovillers Wood and on both sides of Hardecourt. The enemy stormed six times against Trones Wood, without success. They succeeded in entering the village of Hardecourt.

South of the Somme, the French artillery fire increased to the highest intensity. Partial attacks failed.

On the rest of the front, there were temporary lively fire duels and patrol engagements. The enemy employed gas. German patrols east of Armentieres, in the Apremont Wood and west of Markirch, brought in prisoners.

Lieutenant Mutzer, near Moraumont, shot down a large British battle-aeroplane. The Emperor bestowed upon him the Order Pour le Merite.

An enemy aeroplane was shot down south-east of Arras by anti-aircraft gunfire. Another was precipitated, after an air-fight, south-west of Arras, behind the enemy's line and was destroyed by artillery fire.

Yunnanese March On Chengtu

(Continued from Page 1)

to President Li Yuan-hung urging proper punishment for Gen. Lung.

Seeking Compromise

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that in regard to the affairs of Kwangtung, the Peking Government has tried to solve them impartially but both Lung Chi-kwang and Li Lieh-chun, not obeying any order, have continued to fight and thus President Li Yuan-hung has detailed Li Ka-sheng and Premier Tuan Chi-jui has detailed Wang Pang-nien to the south to have a compromise between the two generals. Both Li and Wang left Peking for Shanghai on July 10 and they will have conferences with the Shanghai leaders before they proceed to Canton.

Decisive Battle Expected

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, July 7.—The attempt of General Li Lieh-chun, representing the Republicans, to drive off Tutuh Lung Chi-kwang, now still controlling Canton and some 35 of the 90 districts of Kwangtung, is still unsuccessful. Tutuh Lung, while possessing no commanders of modern training, has the men and money. In the battles around Yuntam, Tsingyun District, fought the last few days, General Li Mon-wun simply rushed upon the enemy with men. Every day carloads of wounded are being brought back to Canton by the Canton-Hankow Railway, part of which is being controlled by Li Lieh-chun, who now commands all districts along the line from Tsingyun to Kukkiang with Pakong as his base.

General Mok Wing-sun, also of the Republicans, is now commanding the Si-kiang with headquarters at Samshui, a district occupied without much opposition last week.

Leading officials in Canton are preparing to escape, even the Tutuh himself sending personal baggage away from the yamen.

The public sentiment has been against Lung Chi-kwang for more than a year; and the coming of a new regime has been looked forward to for months. The Republicans are now secretly selling military bonds on behalf of the invading army. The army under Li is in no danger of being short of supplies. The commanders know that opium always finds good buyers in Kwangtung, and they are carrying a big stock, selling on the way in order to support the soldiers.

The Cantonese are expecting that the decisive battle will cast its vote in favor of the republicans.

U. S. Troops 'Dig in' in Mexico

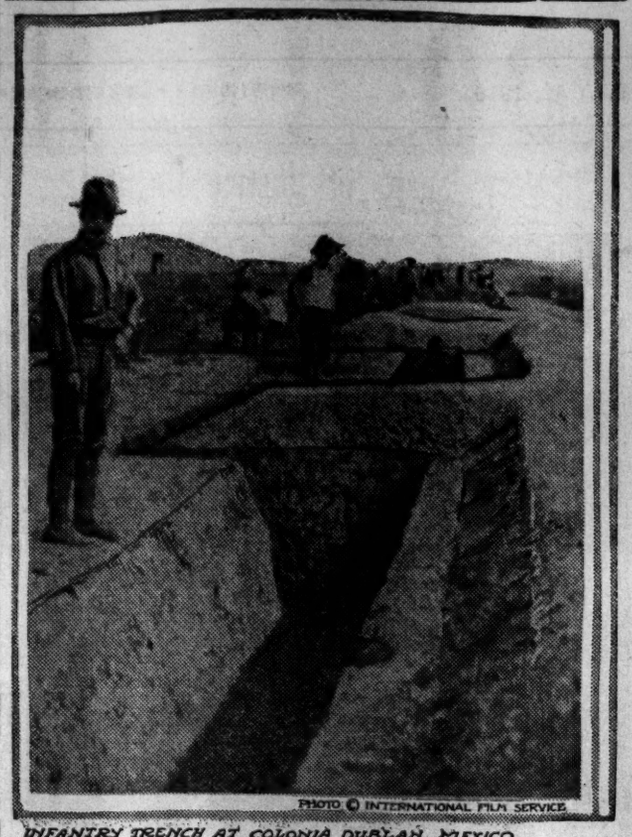

PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

INFANTRY TRENCH AT COLONIA DUBLAN, MEXICO.

Ostensibly to keep in practice and to prevent the rains from flooding their tents during the rainy season, the American troops at Colonia Dublan, are "digging in." This is the military term for digging trenches. With the river at their backs, they have formed intrenchments on three sides of the Mormon colony at Colonia Dublan, and mountain guns set up in the intrenchments, command all other approaches. This photograph shows a section of the trenches at Colonia Dublan. Note how the trench is cut back around a square just behind the soldier standing in the foreground. This is to prevent the destruction of the men in the trenches from enfilading fire should a section be captured.

Peace Displaces Reign Of Terror in Szechuen

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, Szechuen, June 27.—Chengtu and Chungking are happily again at peace. The Governor, after the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai, was averse to fighting. Though the Chengtu people detested General Chow Chun for his alleged breach of faith with Chen Yi in not supporting the independence of Szechuen, yet Chen Yi did not accede to their desire for him to stay for a time. He saw nothing was to be gained by fighting and agreed to go back to Hupeh and Peking. The details were being arranged and some of his troops had already gone when it was discovered that Chow Chun had provokingly sent troops to Chongsinchang, 40 li south, to cut off Chen Yi's exit by river.

This raised the ire of the northern men and an instant decision was made to stay and fight. The Hukuochun moved eastwards and southwards; the northerners occupied an inner line nearer the city and matters looked ugly for a few days. A telegram from Li Yuan-hung forbidding hostilities is said to have quieted down the bellicose passions of both sides at this juncture. However it was, fresh negotiations began and finally an agreement was reached. The majority of the present officials were to be left in office; the newspapers that denounced Chow Chun were not to be punished; the Hukuochun, or "Protect-the-Country" soldiers, were to be recognised, and the Chief of Police was to keep order in the city until the arrival of Chow Chun.

Then began a reign of semi-terror in the city. The northern troops needed between seven and ten thousand coolies and, unable to hire them, they set about commandeering every working man they saw. If anyone refused to go he was slashed with a knife. No officers were around and excesses could not be hindered. It was sickening to foreigners to see this kind of thing and they helpless to prevent it. Had Chow Chun allowed them to leave by river much of this procedure would have been obviated. The shops were shut for a full couple of days and few ventured out on the street.

But yesterday before daylight Chen Yi and his Staff left. The advance troops of Chow Chun entered soon afterwards. Today the man himself has come and taken over the seal. Shops are all open again and business as usual.

But alas for poor Chow! A telegram came yesterday saying Tsai Ao was coming to be Governor and after all the General's scheming he cannot remain. As soon as Tsai Ao can come he must relinquish in his favor.

Tsai Ao is certainly the better man. The way his men fought in the South showed him to be a good disciplinarian. If he comes he will make short work of our rebel gentry who are recruited from the robbers. They will either have to toe the line or be exterminated. Chen Yi was not stern enough for them. But Tsai Ao, if he is true to his reputation, will stand for no nonsense on their part. And Szechuen needs just such a Governor.

It is said Tsai Ao is at present in poor health. Whether this be true or not no-one can say. But his appointment is certainly a good one.

Consul Smith has been showing great concern over his nationals. First and last he has been fully alive to their safety. Even the Americans he has been shepherding as carefully from harm as if they had been his own countrymen. At the first sign of conflict he advised all the University people to withdraw within the city and day by day has been sending around reports on the situation. He has only to do one more thing and attain perfection. That is to see that the authorities give them suitable protection when they go next month to the mountains. The Chinese officials themselves have signified their willingness to do this; his task therefore should not be a difficult one.

SILENT JUDGE HUGHES

Presidential Candidate And the German-American Vote

New York, June 12.—Twenty reporters assigned to watch Judge Hughes, the nominated Republican candidate for the Presidency, sent him the following joint note this afternoon: "Do you care to make a more explicit statement as to your position now and during the campaign with reference to your virtual endorsement by the German-American Alliance?"

Mr. Hughes returned word that he saw no reason at present to add to his message accepting nomination.

German-Americans continue to exert all the pressure at their command to persuade Mr. Hughes to keep silent concerning the German efforts to dominate the United States.

Dr. von Grimm, the president of the Federation of Austro-Hungarian Societies in the United States, has issued the following statement:—"I think Americans of Austro-Hungarian origin will support Mr. Hughes."

The New York Tribune, which supported Mr. Roosevelt for the Republican nomination, says: 'From the morning of the Lusitania tragedy to the present hour this newspaper has fought for certain principles which it believes vital in American life. These principles are not included in the Republican platform and they are not found in the statement issued by Mr. Hughes after nomination. In so far then as these principles are concerned Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson stand on the same ground as yet. But the tribune purposes to support Mr. Hughes because it believes that in all other respects Mr. Hughes is a stronger man and will make a better President."

Mr. Hughes arrived in New York this morning and went to the Hotel Astor, which is known as the German-American center.

Mr. Roosevelt continues to refuse to issue any further announcement of his intentions pending a series of separate consultations with the Progressive and Republican leaders at Oyster Bay.

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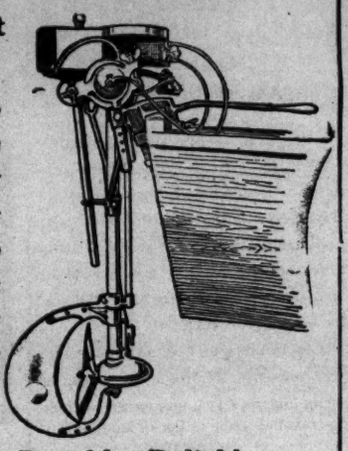

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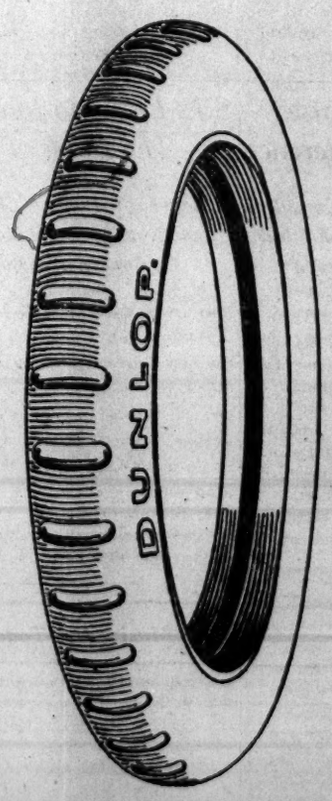

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NEW PISTOL THEIR WEAPON

Major Howze's Men Fought On Their Mounts—Officer's Hunter Leaped Gate

By Frank B. Elser

Field Headquarters, United States Punitive Expedition in Mexico, May 17.—From a cavalry standpoint the fight of the Eleventh Cavalry with Julio Acosta's band of Villistas at Ojos Azules early on the morning of May 5 stands out distinctly above all other actions of the Villa campaign.

During most of the engagement the American troopers fought mounted, something that, contrary to popular belief, modern cavalry does not do. Probably half of the Villista dead were shot from horseback, in a running fight for the like of which one would have to go back to the civil war. Our men, having discarded them as encumbrances, did not use sabres; but so close were the horses of the pursuers to the horses of the pursued that sabres could have been used effectively. As it was, the hard-hitting pistol with which every American trooper is equipped took the sabre's place, affording the first war test of that weapon and leaving officers divided in two schools on the question of its practicability.

Six troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, under Major Robert L. Howze, one time commandant of the Military Academy at West Point, took part in the action. I say troop, though in reality there were fewer than forty men in each, giving Howze only about two hundred men, as against an equal if not superior number of Villistas. But Howze's men—picked men, men who had endured the long ride down to the Durango line in the search for Villa and who, working north after the Parral affair, made the diplomatist more important than the soldier—were resting with their thin mounts at the little railroad town of San Antonio, which you will find on the map not far north of the mining settlement of Cusihuiriachic.

Scared Carranza Captain

On the evening of May 4 there came into the American camp, then General Pershing's headquarters, a badly scared Carranzista Captain, who reported that on the day before Acosta's band of Villistas had all but annihilated the Carranza garrison at Ojos Azules and was working northward, threatening the small garrison from which the courier had come, likewise the mining town of Cusi. (Cusi is the generally accepted abbreviation.) The General, who had heard many Carranza stories before, nevertheless heard this one with interest, and partly to protect the American interests at Cusi—the rich silver and gold deposits there are controlled by Chicagoans—and partly with the hope of striking another blow at the fast-scattering bandits, he ordered Howze and his picked men to start south forthwith.

The start was made at 8.30 p.m. Three and a half hours later the column entered Cusi cannon and for a moment reined horse in bewilderment. Below, in what ordinarily were black depths was a sea of light. The first thought of men and officers was that Villistas had put torch to the mine buildings; but as the column drew closer it saw that the glow came from a myriad of electric lights. Idle though the mine was during these days of anarchy and bloodshed in Chihuahua, the mine pumps were kept working day and night, and the extra power was being used to light up all the buildings as a safeguard against attack.

It was more like Broadway than a canon pocked with tunnels and drifts. Cusi's main street runs right down the canon, and down this the column rode as though in a calcium light parade. In the town it encountered a band of fifty Carranzistas, who had retreated from Ojos Azules. From them Major Howze learned other details of what the Mexicans said had been a bloody all-day fight. Nearly all of the command were drunk—for mescal, tequela, and even American beer, bottled in San Antonio, are to be had in Cusi—and all of the Carranzistas, including the commanding officer, told harrowing tales of how they had retreated, fighting every step of the way.

The column now needed guides. Presumably, Cusi should be full of Mexicans familiar with the country to the south, but getting them to assist Americans was another thing. Those who would have done so dared not; others would not give assistance if they could. Finally the Major got hold of a Mexican willing to act as pilot, and by meeting him outside the town, where his countrymen could not spot him as a traitor, he got him to go along. With the Mexican surreptitously went a nervy American who has held his ground in Cusi through all the fight and in spite of all the threats against Americans. When you recall that the mine employes were murdered by Villistas near Santa Ysabel only a few months ago you will appreciate that this American did have nerve in the superlative, and I am not going to give him away here by mentioning his name.

Forced March of 30 Miles

The delay with the guides held the troops more than two hours, and it was 2.30 in the morning when the column again got under way. After a forced march of more than thirty miles, it reached a ranch, three miles north of Ojos Azules, at 6 a.m. having come through mountains the troopers had walked and led their mounts a third of the way, and both men and animals were dead tired. Tired as they were, they soon got into the most spirited action of the campaign.

Ahead, three miles to the north, lay Ojos Azules, which is nothing more than a group of adobe ranch buildings. It is, however, a Mexican ranch of the higher class, with the buildings built around a corral, as nearly all Mexican ranches are, and large enough to afford shelter for a band of several hundred.

The scouts rode ahead, according to custom. They were Heaton Lunt of El Paso, Dave Brown, a Mormon from Casas Grandes, so cadaverous and longlegged that the troops say his legs would fall apart if his head were cut off, and Bill Curtis, a cowman of El Paso and the Southwest generally. Behind them came Lieutenant Jim Shannon of the Eleventh, with his twenty Apache scouts from Fort Apache, Arizona. Shannon and his Apaches galloped through the ranch with the idea of intercepting any messenger who might ride to Ojos Azules and give the alarm. Behind came the main body in column of twos.

First was A Troop, headed by First Lieutenant A. M. Graham of San Francisco, and Second Lieutenant K. P. Lord of Rockland, Me. Behind them were C. Troop, under First Lieutenant C. McEby of Newport, Penn; D. Troop, under First Lieutenant John A. Pearson, a Tennesseean; then E Troop, under First Lieutenant E. P. Laursen of Mitchell, S. D., and Second Lieutenant S. LeR. Irwin; F. Troop, Captain Guy Cushman, Newport, R. I., and, finally G. Troop, Captain W. B. Renziehausen. Behind the troops came the machine gun troop commanded by First Lieutenant Carl Muller, and in the extreme rear trailed the column's packtrain, under charge of young Second Lieutenant Joseph D. Viner of Tuxedo, N. Y., three years out of the Point.

Around lay a beautiful stretch of rolling grazing country, rising gradually toward Ojos Azules. Topping this rise the command could see the ranch buildings clearly, and, beyond them a level stretch of ploughed land. Gazing about our troops saw mounted men in the ranch inclosures, but Major Howze, fooled before by false reports, did not then deem it fit to charge. The ranch was still more than two miles away.

The column broke into a trot; the activity in and about the ranch increased. Men were seen sadling and mounting.

The column continued at a trot down a dirt road packed so hard that there was little dust. When within a mile and a half of the ranch Major Howze directed Lieutenant Shannon and his Apaches to make an encircling movement to the left, riding ahead of the main command, with a view to flanking the enemy and cutting off his retreat in that direction.

Apaches Galloped Ahead

Eager for action, the Indians galloped ahead, intending to circle the ranch to the east, and behind came the column, headed by A Troop, Lieutenant Graham, all at a gallop. A half mile was covered in this fashion, and within three-quarters of a mile of the ranch it was noted that a herd of horses was being driven into the main corral.

At 1,500 yards A Troop saw the In-

(Continued on Page 4)

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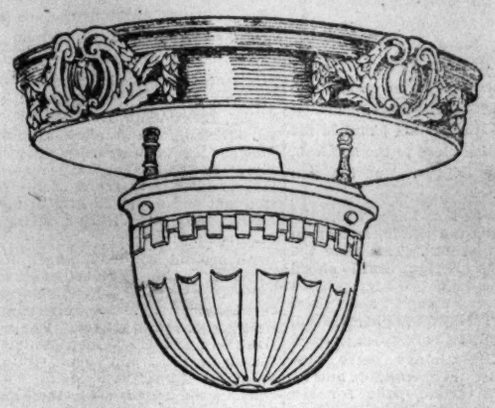

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U.S. Troopers' Charge Unnerved Mexicans

(Continued from Page 3)

dians dismount and begin firing, lying on the ground or squatting. Their encircling movement had been halted. Villistas on the roof of the ranch had fired at them and, Indian fashion, the Apaches were seeking cover and returning the fire. So great was the clatter of hoofs on the hard dirt road that the cavalry behind could not at first hear the shots either of the Indians or of the Mexicans, but their actions were plainer than a movie drama.

A moment later and A Troop, the advance guard, was under heavy fire. The zip, whang, whi-i-i-ng of the bullets made the horses shy, but the noise of their hoofs was still such that it was difficult for Graham to detect the origin of fire. It grew extremely heavy as the troop approached the ranch buildings. Then it was seen that most of the shooting came from the roofs.

The fight was now on. Acting under instructions previously given. A Troop galloped around the ranch buildings to the right with a view to flanking the Villistas there, complementary to the Indian movement to the left. C. Troop, Lieutenant Eby, went to the left, then came the remaining four troops, right and left alternately.

Graham's troop plunged ahead to find itself hemmed on the right by a barbed-wire fence, which led straight south to within fifty yards of the ranch houses, then turned off to the east at right angles.

Right down this fence the troop charged, without firing a shot, although there came a fusillade from the buildings so hot that the officers marvel now that not an American was wounded.

"There they go," went up a shout, And there they went. Pellmell, half-saddled, half-dressed, the Villistas were making a break for the ploughed land, pouring through a gate in the fence.

A Troop spurred its horses and dashed through the clutter of ranch buildings. Mexicans were running everywhere, some mounted, some afoot, and some were still shooting from the roof. Perhaps a hundred all told were in sight. The troop rode within thirty yards of the building without having a man touched, then made for the gate through which the enemy was pouring, bent on attaining the ploughed land and a wooded hill on its farther side.

Leaped Gate on Charger

The gate lay a hundred yards ahead. Still, without firing a shot, the troops charged toward it, and then occurred one of the most spectacular incidents of the campaign. The gate was of wood, made in two parts, opening separately. One half was down, except a bar eighteen inches high: the other half, five feet high, was closed. Over the eighteen-inch barrier a Mexican on a sorry horse was scrabbling just as Lieutenants Graham and Lord rode upon him, twenty yards ahead of their troop.

Graham's brown mare, an imported Irish hunter, wild with excitement, took the five-foot gate at a jump, and Lord and the Mexican jammed in the other half of the gate. First the Mexican's horse nearly bowled Lord's over, then Lord's larger cavalry mount, as if with football instinct, crashed into the Mexican pony. With neither certain of equilibrium they went through the gate practically together, the Mexican crouching over his horse's neck, bent on escape, the American aggressive eager, bent on killing him. He had his pistol in his hand, and, riding close to the Mexican, he pulled the trigger. But the gun was jammed.

Lord struck his knee with the weapon to free the action, and again leaned over to shoot. This time the Mexican raised his right arm to shield himself, and as he did so Lord pressed the pistol in his armpit and fired. The Mexican reeled off his horse, dead, the first victim of the fight.

Lieutenant Graham's mare now became all but uncontrollable and he was setting a teriffic pace for the troop. He was about a hundred yards ahead of his men, who by spur and whip were urging their horses on. Ahead were the now scattering Mexicans, firing wildly over their shoulders as they ran; while from behind shots were still coming from the ranch buildings.

Following their leader the enlisted men of A Troop charged with pistols drawn in the first pistol charge of the campaign and, as has been said before, probably the first for American cavalry since the day of Forest and Sheridan. Riding beside a Mexican they would press their automatics close to him or actually touch him and blow him from his horse. This continued until a dry run or shallow arroya, with banks almost perpendicular blocked the way. Lieutenant Graham managed to find a way up the other side but his troop didn't, and, two hundred yards beyond, he turned to find himself without support Blocked by the arroya A Troop had dismounted and was firing at all the fleeing Mexicans in sight, many of whom were now entering the undergrowth of the hillside.

Two Women Fugitives

Among the fugitives were two women. One in white, one in black, they made conspicuous figures as they crossed the plain. One was riding a white mule. The other, either by accident or design, was afoot. About her head she had a black mantilla, which kept unwinding and streaming back behind her. The last seen of her she was readjusting this mantilla about her head. No man fired at the women, and it is hoped that neither was wounded. One of them, a girl of 16, was kidnapped by Villa here at Namiquipa on his way south. In the grand rush from the Ojoz Azules ranch at the approach of our troops there appears to have been no gallantry. The unfortunate women were left to shift for themselves. Acosta and the other leaders, in fact, were the first to flee, leaving their men to fight it out unled.

But to go back to the fight.

Lieutenant Graham, alone and ahead of his men finally sawed his brown mare to a stop and dismounted. Running 300 yards away was a Mexican afoot. Graham carried a Winchester on his saddle. He drew this from its boot and fired. At the second shot the Mexican pitched face forward. Graham remounted and galloped back to his troop, first tightening the curb chain on his bridle in order better to handle the excitable mare.

A Troop was still firing, dismounted, when he got back, but having himself found a way over the arroya. Graham had the men take the saddle again and resumed the effort to get around the enemy's flank. By this time the mainbody of the Villistas had halted on the hilltop and were sending a heavy, if badly directed fire, at the Americans. C Troop, Lieutenant Eby, which had gone through the gate and across the plowed land, now rode up, Eby lamenting that Graham's men had ridden directly in front of his position and had deprived him of taking heavy toll of the Villistas during the first rush.

All around lay dead horses of the Villistas, and many riderless animals, some with saddles askew, some with feet tangled in riatas were running wildly here and there. For while Graham's and Eby's men had ridden forward, G troop had followed directly behind them, going to the right of the ranch, while D, E and F troops had gone to the left, cutting the wire fence and pouring a heavy dismounted fire into the panic-stricken crowd beating for the hills.

Shooting of Colonel Angel

Antonio Angel, a Villista Colonel; dressed strikingly all in the black, ran afoot into the woods through a rain of bullets, abandoning his horse, which was killed under him, and flinging aside his sabre. It is believed that he was wounded. First reports of the fight had him killed. They also had his name Angeles, not Angel, which is correct. Of the running stragglers all but two were accounted for. Liutenant Lord killed two men with his pistol in adition to the one he shot out of the saddle at the gate. Private Frederick Ledford, A Troop, also got his man, a fact which has a touch of poetic justice. His brother was killed by Mexicans at the Parral fight and Ledford had sworn to "get" a Mexican to even up. After the manner of Lieutenant Lord he rode right on a Villistas and shot him dead in the saddle with a pistol.

The concluding pursuit of the Villistas in the hills beyond the ranch was arduous and ineffective. The horses of the command were so ridden out that no amount of goading could urge their thred bodies faster than a trot. The Villista mounts, on the other hand, were comparatively fresh, after a night's rest, with forage, at the ranch.

Troops A, D, F, and G followed for a time, inflicting slight and scattering losses. The Villistas would make a brief stand on a hilltop, direct an ineffective fire at our men going up the slope, then, as the Americans got nearer, would break and run for the next valley. Up and down fighting of this sort continued for nearly four miles.

The machine gun troop, with four guns, under Lieutenant Muller, managed by dint of a heart-breaking pull to get into position for a few shots toward the end of the fight, but what execution it did is problematical. That the guns did not come up in time was no fault of Muller's. His mules had dragged those guns all night. When the fight started he urged them forward for every ounce that was in them. They had done their best. The opinion prevails that we should have had heavier mules for the work, mules weighing at least 1,050 pounds and standing fifteen hands high. Some of Muller's mules were not much over thirteen hands.

Forty-one Villa dead were counted on the field. Later counts made by the natives, who combed the brush and mountainsides, put the number at sixty-one. Either total is the largest of any engagement of the campaign.

The Eleventh lost two horses killed and three wounded. Eight men's clothes were drilled by bullets, but not a man was scratched. The way the American troopers advanced under fire from the ranch house, without themselves returning the fire, apparently demoralized the entire Villista outfit. That is not Mexican style. Their system is to fire when fired on. To see troops steadily, steadily approaching in the face of what would have been, if well directed, a deadly fire, seems to have upset them. The Apaches, who dismounted and ducked and began shooting back when the first Villista bullets sang about them, did what the Villistas apparently thought the remainder of the troops would do. Had they done so, the story would doubtless have been different. It was the stolid advance that gave the Howze command a clean bill.

Machine Guns Ended Fight

The fight ended abruptly when the machine guns got into action. Though it is problematical, as I said before, what damage the guns did, their sound was enough. When, at 1,200 yards, the first gun let loose with that sinister rattle they have, the last Mexican quit shooting. So Lieutenant Muller, even if his small mule did fall down, had the honor of bringing the engagement to a close.

Only two prisoners were taken. One, a man, played possum by his dead horse in the field, but unfortunately for him he raised his head to look about and was promptly taken in. The other, a boy of 14, was caught in the ranch house. Cornered there were ninety-six men, held prisoners during the fight. In the intervals those who were Villistas had hastily changed their clothes and shed their arms, so that when Major Howze had them lined up in a circle after it was all over it was impossible to tell which were Villistas and which if any were peaceable vaqueros. Probably half of them were Villa men, but of all the ninety-six only the 14-year-old boy admitted it. The others, as is the lenient way of the expedition, were released. The boy and the man picked up on the field were taken along.

The boy is still at headquarters, fat and sassy, as the saying goes, and exceedingly content with himself and all things. He has on army breeches and army shoes, and he eats regularly and heartily three times a day. His name is Jose Martinez, and his home is here in Namiquipa. But, like a boy enjoying the novelty of traveling with a circus, he would rather stay with the expedition than go home. Certainly it is preferable to the life with Villa, where meals are not so regular.

This boy tells me that Villa is in Durango and that Julio Acosta's band was beating south to join him when it encountered the Carranza garrison at Ojos Azules. The idea was, says the boy, to urge the garrison to join Villa. But somehow a fight developed. That was the all-day fight which brought Howze and his men to the rescue in the march through Cusi. It was the terribly bloody fight to which the Carranza officers in Cusi attested after the all-day retreat.

"How many men were lost on either side?" I asked the boy.

"Nobody hurt," he answered.

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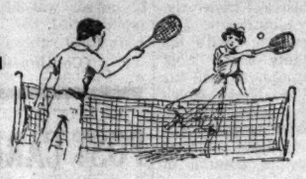
DON'T  **MISS**

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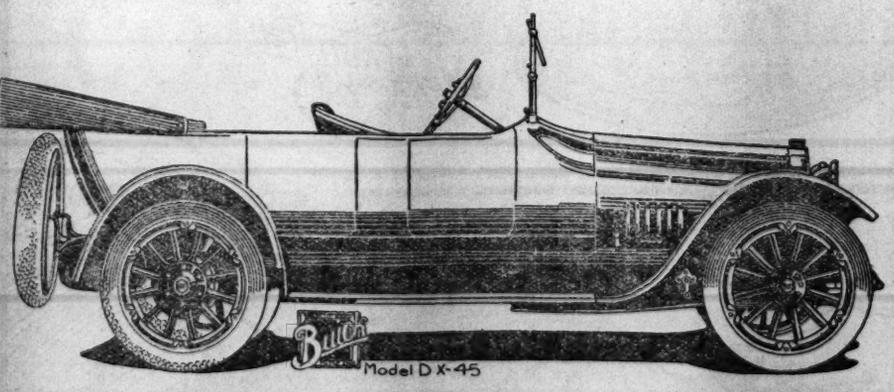

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

BLUES TAKE OPENING GAME IN SOX SERIES

Triumph Over Reds By 6 To 2; Flagship Score Another Win Over Quiros

A seven inning game between the two teams of the Baseball Club resulted yesterday afternoon in a 6 to 2 victory of the Blue Sox over the Red Sox. It looked at first as though the playing squad had been pretty well divided in the middle and that the teams were evenly matched. But in the last session the Blues demonstrated with hard hitting and effective base running a superiority on the offensive that their opponents were unable to overcome.

Roberts pitched for the Red Sox, striking out four men and walking one. Swan, in the box for the Blues, struck out five and walked two. Roberts made two wild pitches. The long drive of the game was a three-bagger by Chapman. Rasmussen's two base hit was the only other heavy swat. One of the three double plays was made by Pott unassisted. The others were Swan to Pennywitt to Rasmussen to Roberts, and Chapman to Pott. The score:

Blues	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	=	6
Reds	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	=	2

Blue Sox

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Ollerdessen, s.	4	2	2	2	0	3	1
Pennywitt, 1st	3	1	2	0	9	2	0
Morrison, 2nd	3	2	2	1	3	5	0
Rasmussen, c.	4	0	2	1	5	1	0
Hall, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burke, l.f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, r.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Roberts, 3rd	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Swan, p.	3	1	1	1	0	4	0
Total	30	6	11	5	21	16	2

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Woods, c.	3	1	1	0	2	2	0
Pott, 2nd	3	1	2	0	4	1	0
Holliday, s.	3	0	1	0	3	3	0
Hykes, 1st	3	0	0	1	10	0	1
Katz, 3rd	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Chapman, l.f.	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Nolte, c.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stewart, r.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Roberts, p.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	26	2	7	2	21	10	1

Just before the two Shanghai teams clashed, there was a seven inning game between Brooklyn and Quiros. The flagship won by 2 to 1. The battery for Brooklyn was Stone and Eysinger, and for Quiros Neil and Light. Kinsman, Quiros, got the only two-base hit. Stone struck out four men and Neil three. One man was walked by Stone and three by Neil.

Quiros played exceptionally well, even though the regular shortstop and second baseman were not in the game. Stone, yesterday pitched the first game of his baseball career, and won it handily. He demonstrated that with more experience he will make a considerable twirler.

Quiros made a strong bid for the game in the final inning when Kinsman led off with a two-bagger. Meyers then went out, Heubel to Daniels, Kinsman going to third on the throw to first. Stone lost his control at this juncture and walked Glowalki. Glowalki tried to steal but was caught. The long throw allowed Kinsman to come home and earn Quiros' single run.

Mr. Mike Newman has invited the players of the Baseball Club and of all the warship teams in Shanghai to be his guests at the Victoria Theater tonight for the showing of The Spies' Round-Up. This picture is another Newman Feature and has seven innings of exciting and intense action.

Lawn Tennis

Allowing that the weather holds favorable, there will be quite a lot of tennis to watch today. Two matches are set for decision at the Race Course.

At 5 p.m., on the S. C. C. courts, the Club five will oppose the representatives of the "Recs." The S. C. C. team will be: L. R. Wheen and St. G. R. Clark; H. Middleton and W. J. Hawkings; D. Campbell and A. J. Grant; Dr. A. Moore and S. Wheeler; C. E. Whitamore and D. Klein.

Starting at the same hour, the Public School and Parsee Recreation Club will meet, the former being represented by: B. H. Smith and F. Madar; E. Cooke and A. Ferris; E. Robinson and E. Rowland.

HAWAIIAN GARRISON BIGGER

Honolulu, July 3.—The United States Government has announced that the strength of the troops in Hawaii will be increased by one regiment of infantry and one regiment of artillery.—*Asahi.*

NEW SWISS LOAN

Berne, June 11.—Switzerland is issuing a new loan of $20,0000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds at the rate of 97. With this issue the Swiss loans, covering the cost of mobilization and the frontier watch, and including the $15,000,000 contracted for in the United States, now amount to approximately $92,440,000.

Daughter of Colonel Chasing Villa to Wed

A British Lieutenant

Connecting in a romantic way the European war and the difficulties between the United States and Mexico, announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Sylvia Wilder, daughter of Colonel Wilbur Elliott Wilder, U. S. A., who is with the Fifth United States cavalry in the punitive expedition in Mexico, to Lieutenant Alvary F. Gascoigne, British army, who is with the Coldstream Guards in France.

Obituary

Mayor of Wusih

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Wusih, July 11.—Wusih has suffered a distinct loss in the death by typhoid of the Mayor, Mr. Waung Yong-sien, on Sunday night last. Mr. Waung entered upon his duties here only last March, but had already made a high reputation for capacity and efficiency. At the time of the attack from Kiangyin in April he handled a difficult situation excellently, and successfully. He made it his business from the start to know his district at first hand and was continually on the road making his investigations. As an instance of his keenness and sense of values I am told that he approached one of the city gates as a private person one night and tried to enter, offering first a dollar and then two to the guard to let him in. The guard refused and the next day Mr. Waung called him into the Yamen and presented him with four dollars. Mr. Waung was well endowed with the solid qualities of the old-time official, and at the same time, had his eyes open to new conditions and opportunities. Wusih will have a hard time to get as promising a man to take his place, and indeed one feels that the nation is in a sense the poorer for the death in the prime of life—Mr. Waung was not over forty—of such an official.

BATTLE AND BLOCKADE

London, June 10.—Lord Beresford, at the Mansion House yesterday, said the North Sea battle would be the turning point of the war if the Government would only put on a strong, rigid, and effective blockade now. If it had been done at first the war would have been over months ago.

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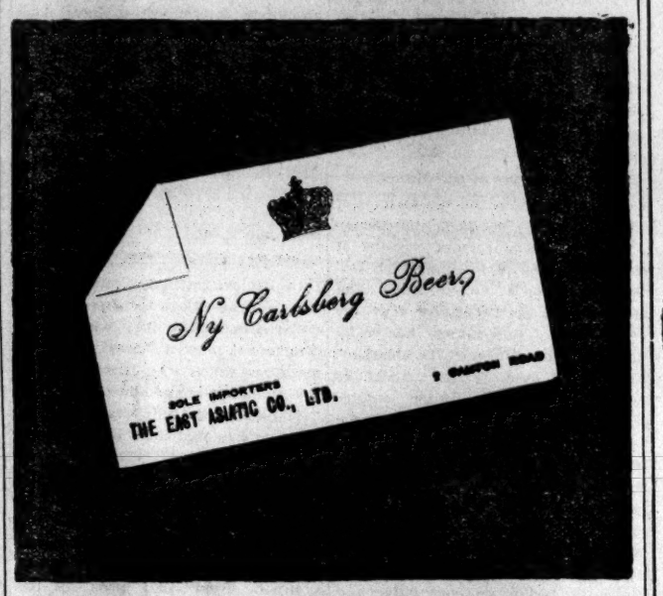

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SHANGHAI, JULY 12, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Some Beneficent Results of War

(New York Sun)

PACIFISTS may be horrified at the suggestion that war may have beneficent results, but the truth is that famine, disease and war are among the evolutionary forces that have determined the rise of mankind from the primordial cell.

On the spiritual side, a manifestation of the beneficent results of this war resulted from a letter to the Pope written by Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff and other citizens of this country, urging his attention to "unspeakable cruelties that have been perpetrated upon the Jews in the war zone, particularly in Poland," to which the Pope replied, as published in The Sun of April 17, that "as the head of the Catholic Church he agrees firmly with the belief that all men are brethren and he teaches them to love one another." This has been hitherto only a doctrine, but the fact that the Supreme Pontiff has actually directed his clergy in Poland to use their best endeavors to put an end to the persecutions is a marvellous reversal of the policies of his predecessors.

We have also mentioned the startling announcement that the granting of equal rights to the Jew is contemplated by Germany, because, having proved themselves efficient in war and peace, they have earned this reward, and this has been acquiesced in by General Patrikoff of the Bulgarian army and by Venizelos and Skouloudis, the Greek statesmen.

In material life the recognition of the fallacy that alcohol possesses sustaining qualities for physical endurance, which physiology has disproved, and practical disuse in Russia by the civilians and soldiers and its limitation in France and Germany are beneficent results of this war, which, together with immunization of soldiers against diseases that would surely have attacked them, while living in filthy trenches, offers a lesson which will inure to the saving of perhaps as many lives as are destroyed by the war.

We are led to these thoughts by a recent essay of Professor L. B. Mendel of Yale upon changes in the food supply and their relations to nutrition, in which he refers to the scientific acumen displayed by the Germans in meeting the diminution of their food supply. Not only is unjustifiable waste avoided, but the use of certain hitherto neglected foods has been brought to public notice.

The fact that the use of meat, the most important food, must be restricted has stimulated the consumption of vegetable food, grains and legumes, which were formerly given to animals, while animals are now receiving the coarser and less expensive grains, made rich in nutritive elements by the addition of yeast. It has been disclosed the yeast has the capacity to convert the cheapest food materials into typical cell substances, proving that it is rich in protein.

As The Sun has recently pointed out in an article on vitamines, brewery yeast, which has formerly been wasted to great extent, may be converted, according to the recent investigations of Voelk, if artificially cultivated, into valuable food materials to replace meat in the diet. A concentrated form of brewery yeast is offered in capsules or other form, in doses of seventy-five grains a day, for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of bodily vigor upon otherwise unacceptable and inefficient food materials.

Whether this will become a practical addition to the dietary of mankind remains to be seen; at any rate, its present utilization by the Germans, in their dire emergency, offers a valuable test.

The Family Joke

War Cannot Kill It

By Twells Brex

The family joke is almost the only human institution that has survived, unchanged, the war. The thread and ravel of human destiny has been broken. The family joke survives.

This morning I called upon an important business man—a grave, unsmiling man—absorbed in affairs. In the middle of our interview he startled me by a sudden irrelevant laugh. When he had laughed he blushed and excused himself. "Forgive me," he said, "but my brother has just been here, and he reminded me of a family joke." He evidently thought that the explanation was insufficient. So he told me the joke.

I have no desire to add to the depression of these trying times. So I will not repeat the joke. I am not at all sure that I could remember it, even were I so mean-spirited as to make attempt. It was too involved, too esoteric. To understand that joke—as a joke—you would have to know not only the teller of it, but his brothers, his sisters, his uncles, aunts, and cousins. Of course, I could not understand it; as a joke it seemed about as much of a joke as the multiplication table.

But in that man's family this miserable thing had become immortal. If a stranger had foisted it on him as a joke he would have glowered grimly on him and put him thereafter on his black list of bores. But here was this important person, at eleven in the morning, when important persons are usually in their most cantankerous moods, giggling over his family joke like a schoolgirl, and venting it on an uncomprehending and aggrieved stranger.

It was a violation of custom and humanity. Even the worst-regulated families usually have enough horse-sense to keep the family joke to themselves. But I suppose that this man's family joke was so sparkling in his mind that he simply had to laugh. For there is nothing so excruciatingly tickling as the family joke. Kings have remembered their family joke during coronation services and been so convulsed that they have ever afterwards been known as "John the Jovial" or "Harold the Happy." Field-Marshals have remembered the family joke on the eve of battle, and laughed so uproariously that their generals have been inspired to sublime confidence and victory. Judges on the bench have remembered the family joke just as they were pronouncing sentences, and have thereby gained unenviable reputations for levity. Canons and prebendaries, sitting in the stalls of cathedrals, have remembered the family joke, and have had to pretend that it was a fit of asthma. Patients have remembered the family joke on their sick beds and been dosed forthwith by their doctors for delirium. Losing jockeys have remembered the family joke just as they were rounding Tattenham Corner, and doubled up so on their mounts that they have encouraged them to sprint first past the post.

* * *

Every family has its family joke, its one great family joke, and its repertory of little family jokes. The family never meet without the joke coming out. Their conversation flies to it as surely as the moth flies to the candle. If the conversation shows no signs of getting near the family joke, one of the family fences for an opening. "Ah," he will ask innocently, "has James written lately?" or "How are Peter and Cynthia?" And then he or somebody else rips out the family joke. Everybody knows that it is coming; their smiles meet it halfway. Thereafter the family feel better; conversation flows gaily. The family laugh so much that the servants in the kitchen say: "They're that friendly that you would never think they are relatives."

Ludicrous though the assumption appears, even the Hohenzollern family probably have an acute family joke, though they can understand no other. It may be only the hilarious memory of how William in his boyhood tormented a caged bird, but, depend upon it, there is a family joke that doubles up the Hohenzollerns. For the family joke is ubiquitous, indestructible, perennial. Age cannot wither it and Armageddon cannot stale it as a family refreshment.

In the early days of the war many letters to or from the front were held back by the censors because of their suspicious incoherence. Otherwise they were the usual sort of letters, punctuated by all those hard-worked terms of endearment that have become such weariness to censors. But passages occurred in them that were dark and mysterious. Thousands of such others were submitted to experts; they were read backwards, read wtih cipher codes, subjected to chemical tests and reagent acids. A genius in the department discovered one day that they were merely the bandying between homes and trenches of family jokes. The cheery soul at the front does not write glowing or terrible descriptions of fights; he writes to "chip" mother, to "rag" father, or to "bait" brother Bill with the family joke. And the family return his fire.

* * *

Those are the sort of family jokers that add the lustre of cheer and courage to the normal lack-lustre humor of the family joke. The censors suffer bitterly from having to read the jokes, but they take off their hats to the jokers.

But everybody knows those terrible families that are so consumed with the family joke that they cannot control themselves before strangers. Something is seen, something is said, something happens, that reminds them of the family joke. They look at each other, their eyes kindle, they beam, they titter, they giggle, they laugh, they guffaw, they alarm their guest by epilepsy. Families who cannot keep their family joke on a chain and let it out when no-one but the family is about make so many enemies that they soon have no friends. They are impossible in general company. For every member of the general company recognises that here leers the detested face of a family joke that is not his family joke. Everyone dreads with agony being told the family joke of any family but his own. That joke, however, he is always ready to hear; he laughs at it ever anew; it is extreme unction to him in his dotage.

The Coming Of Baron Hayashi

By Putnam Weale

(Peking Gazette)

Great importance must be attached to the long-heralded appointment of Baron Hayashi as representative of Japan in Peking. For the first time in the diplomatic history of Peking a substantive ambassador, for reasons of high policy, has been placed in charge of a legation. The experiment will be most carefully watched by friends and enemies alike and will lend piquancy to a diplomatic *milieu* which has long needed stimulus to save it from acquiring the atmosphere of Teheran.

Baron Hayashi is no stranger to China. He began his official life in this country thirty years ago as a student-interpreter at Chefoo; he has been consul at Shanghai and has also held the post of Minister to Peking from 1906 to 1908. Coming as he does directly from one of the capitals of Europe, where world-interests of every sort and description meet and interlock and dominate professional diplomacy, he will no doubt be struck with tremendous force on his arrival by the fact that the Peking of today, though a pleasant enough residential city, has everything ahead of it before it becomes something genuinely expressive of the national life and character of modern China.

The Last Fortress of the Manchus

He will find that the last fortress of the Manchus is not in the Forbidden City, but among certain sections of foreign opinion in Peking which still hold to impossible loyalties and doggedly refuse to believe that the watchword of this country has really become "Republic or Dissolution". Casting his eyes further afield, he will perhaps wonder at the picture which has been passed round the world of a China in convulsion, a China torn beyond recognition by bloody factions, when the most grievous disorders in the country can hardly be said to exceed the wholesale Socialistic rioting which was common in many European countries before the war. Adding up, contrasting and comparing, he will no doubt find speedily enough that the trouble of the day is mainly moral, and is quite simply enough caused by the fact that the Chinese have discovered that they, too, have souls, and want to be treated like men. Able soon to confirm this in a hundred ways, his amazement must deepen as he turns to the official dossiers. There he will discover that so far from anything having been done to meet this astounding development, diplomacy in Peking has become a mere irrelevancy, entwined in a disagreeable past and lacking the resolution to free itself. In such circumstances, fortified by a most recent and up-to-date knowledge of what the Twentieth Century world really stands for, Baron Hayashi cannot fail to recognize that a new method has become imperative and must be relentlessly adopted.

The Task of Japan in China

What is the true task of Japan in China? It is to play as far as possible the role which Britain played for Japan in the late nineties when it was the English privilege to secure for Nippon her international rights. That we believe is a definition of Japanese policy so ironclad in every particular that even if at first it is only possible to outline it tentatively in official acts, it can gradually be made the most compelling force in Far Asia. It will represent not so much a *volte face* as a frank acknowledgment that the Era of Distress—which began with the Chino-Japanese War of 1894 and culminated in the lurid Russo-Japanese struggle on the Manchurian plains—has definitely ended, and that the hour for manly policies, which are so much more fruitful in results than any other policies, has really sounded.

We say it deliberately: it is possible to wipe out at one stroke all the harm which has accrued during the period when Yuan Shih-k'ai made of Peking a second Seoul, and caused all the petty bitternesses which preceded the war of 1894-95 to be lived over again. True enough, it was perhaps only natural—so, at least, it may seem to foreigners though not to Chinese—that the re-settlement of Manchurian claims, which beneath an excess of clauses was the major business of the Twenty-one Demands, should have been carried out in the way it was, and made a surgical act necessitating the clubbing of the unfortunate patient since he would not be drugged. But that ugly phase is fortunately done with and the future can be made vastly more cheerful by a little courtesy and a little help.

Japan needs Chinese iron-ores just as England needs Spanish ores. Given a reasonably free access to Chinese deposits, everything else must be a matter of natural development, and not the concern of direct diplomacy. Commerce, which is the very life-blood of every modern nation, cannot be bludgeoned into doing what it finds no profit in doing. Domination of the type which unfolds itself in railway empires and territorial leases will prove in the end not only a stumbling-block but a precursor of defeat in a world which is determined—and absolutely determined—to have done with force as a permanent factor in everyday life. If these things are accepted as fundamental propositions which admit of no discussion at all, instead of difficulties being placed in the path of Japanese commercial expansion, Japan will find an increment in her China trade beggaring all forecasts and will become the object of most important friendships.

Tariff Revision

In previous articles we have touched upon the injustice of delaying Tariff revision in this country when every commercial interest cries aloud for measures which will consolidate the shaken finances and allow peace and happiness to be fully restored. The question has particular point at this particular moment. For this is a matter in which Baron Hayashi can very readily take the lead, securing at once the adhesion of England and the other Allies to his policy, and winning instant and universal sympathy from the mass of the Chinese people. The promulgation of modern mining-laws would certainly follow such an act of justice as tariff revision and allow areas to be taken up not as political weapons, but as purely economic ventures, thus setting in motion far-reaching forces which will lead to a fabulous industrial and commercial growth.

We believe that simple things of this nature are the only feasible things for diplomacy to concern itself with. We believe that the only force worth controlling is public opinion. We believe that political happiness is as possible in China as it is in every country in the world. If it is given to Baron Hayashi to turn his back on the past and to inaugurate a patient policy aiming at goals which have hitherto been derided by Europeans in Asia, because they have lacked imagination and because the heritage of their own history has been too much for them, he will place a jewel in the crown of Nippon which will flash in the sunlight and permanently enrich the Eastern world.

The Texas Rangers

A prominent Texan in Washington recently expressed doubt that the United States army should have been sent into Mexico to capture Villa, suggesting that a company of Texas Rangers would have been better. Which brought out the story of a certain well-known Ranger captain and a riot at Fort Worth, Texas.

Excited citizens wired to the governor for a company of Rangers to be sent without delay. Aid was promised. A large delegation of citizens met the train on which relief was supposed to come. A quiet little man with a broad felt hat on the back of his head alighted and was recognized as the captain of a company of Rangers.

"Captain," a half-dozen excited citizens exclaimed at once, "what does this mean? Where in the world is your company?"

"Company hell!" the Ranger captain made answer. "They ain't but one riot heah, is they?"

Little Stories Of The Great Naval Battle

(Daily Mail)

For want of a better title the incidents herein related may be called "Some Little Stories of a Great Fight." But they are "little" only in comparison with the tremendous environment of their setting. As tales of individual heroism, of coolness, and of wonderful escapes from the gaping jaws of death some at least of them are without parallel in history. They all describe "happenings" of the naval battle in the North Sea, and enable us to picture realistically how fully the British Fleet maintained its great traditions on that memorable day.

Does our sea history tell any finer fighting story than that of the destroyer Onslaught's duel with a German Dreadnought? Although—the foeman was dozens of times larger than the Onslaught (apt name) and powerful enough to crush her with a single blow, the Onslaught ran fearlessly under his guns, so close that he could not depress his big weapons sufficiently to bear upon her. And when she had got within sure striking distance the brave little destroyer drove two torpedoes into her giant opponent's hull and sank him. At the time she was so close to the enemy's guns that the flame from their muzzles as they were fired across her swept her decks, killing every officer and man upon them. Just before this happened her sub-lieutenant had gone below to see about some ammunition. Returning to deck and seeing what had occurred there he sprang to the wheel and took the Onslaught safely out of action.

* * *

No vessel engaged made a more thrilling escape from overwhelming odds than did the light cruiser Chester. In the fog she found herself being pelted from all sides with heavy projectiles and unable to see where they were coming from. Suddenly the fog lifted and revealed to the Chester that she was ringed round with some half-dozen large German ships, any one of which was powerful enough to blow her out of the water. "Finis" seemed assuredly written to her career. But the Chester's captain had been trained in the school that teaches men never to quail or blench in the face of danger. Putting on full speed, he made his ship dodge hither and thither amid the falling shells until he accomplished the seemingly impossible and wrested her from the enemy's grip, though not until she had suffered many casualties.

* * *

Weird things occurred when the heavy calibers were turned upon unarmored craft. There was one enemy destroyer that seemed immune from harm. Secondary batteries appeared unable to hurt her. Eventually a 15in. shell from one of our battleships caught her, and the destroyer disappeared instantaneously, as though some magician had whisked her away. No vestige of her was left after the shell exploded. Nor did our own destroyers come through their gallant dash at the enemy without undergoing some strange experiences. One of them, while between two fires, was about to launch a torpedo when a projectile sent the tube flying skyward and the torpedo was fired from it while the tube was actually rising in the air.

* * *

Many men had hairbreadth escapes; such incidents are among the commonplaces of warfare everywhere, but one would have to look through many battle records to parallel the experience of one of our bluejackets, if indeed it could be paralleled at all. He was sighting a gun and had his eye to the eyepiece of the telescope when a shell knocked the gun clean overboard and the man with it, yet the only injury he received was a black eye caused by the eyepiece striking him. A midshipman was blown up into the air when his ship sank and fell into the sea, barely escaping death from striking floating wreckage. Twice was he drawn far down into the depths by the suction of sinking ships, and each time fought his way to the surface again. At last, when almost finished, he was picked up by a passing destroyer, and for five long hours lay exhausted upon her decks while she was fighting the enemy, and all the time shells were hurtling over him. Though but a boy in years, this middy may claim to be a veteran in war experience, for he was present at the Falklands battle and subsequently saw hard fighting at the Dardanelles.

* * *

Our sailors were as light-hearted as they were courageous right through the engagement. Aboard one ship the younger members of the crew, when German shrapnel was bursting on the decks, ran laughingly after the bullets and picked them up for souvenirs. In another ship the men as they worked their guns kept jocularly remarking as they fired each round: "There's another gift from the women of England"—this being a reference to the employment of women in munition factories, a branch of feminine activity that has deeply impressed "Jack."

* * *

And the nonchalant manner in which the sailors regarded their wounds was something wonderful. Occasionally this had its pathetic aspect, as in the case of a man who went to the dressing station with all the fingers blown off one hand.

"That's rough luck for you," remarked the surgeon.

"It ain't so bad," answered the man. "I ain't got it half so bad as my brother."

"Where is he, then? Bring him here," said the surgeon.

"I can't," quietly replied the man. "He's drowned in the Invincible. I just seen him go down."

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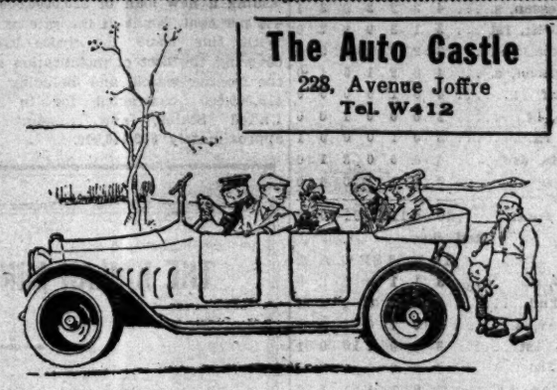

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

WHY ARE YOU TYING A NOTE TO THIS BRICK?
I WANT YOU TO THROW IT IN THE SECOND STORY WINDOW OF JIGGS' HOME HE CAN'T GIT OUT-
I WISH THE BOYS WOULD HURRY WITH THAT NOTE-
I BROUGHT UNCLE ZEP UP TO SEE YOU-
HOWDY- HOW ARE THINGS COMIN' YOUR WAY?
O-U!

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Astronomy Woman's Future Work — By Arthur Brisbane

In the centuries to come, perhaps a thousand centuries from now, perhaps a little sooner, woman will get her chance on earth. Population will have reached its normal limit, and nature's wise law, dealing with a really civilized race, will automatically limit children to two in each family.

Schools and nurseries will be scientific and perfect. The care of children will be the duty of the State. Very poor women will be unknown, and unknown will be the woman burdened with the isolated care of children in an isolated household.

In those distant days woman will do her share of the world's intellectual and artistic work. Physical work of all kinds will have been practically annihilated by machinery. Our big, muscular bodies, developed hitherto with an eye to pursuing wild animals, carrying heavy burdens and fighting each other like dog-apes in the forest, will be refined and very different from their present brutality.

It will be an agreeable earth, a very agreeable and much improved human race.

Those milennial days, which are sure to come, will find us with our little earthly problems solved. We shall have outgrown our infancy, and, like a child that has learned to walk and balance itself, we shall understand the forces of nature and use them.

Our principal occupation will be harmonious life on this planet and persistent investigation of the marvels of the universe outside of our own little sphere.

As centuries have gone by on earth, power has dwelt with different classes of human beings. In the days of the Troglodytes, when one gentleman would crack another gentleman's thigh-bone to get at the marrow, the most important man of course was the one best able with physical force to murder his fellows. At various times the great explorer, the great military strategist, has been the most important of men. Today the most important man is the organizer of industry. He is really the most important, not only in the size of his reward, but in the service which he renders. Nature gives the biggest reward to him who does the most important work.

A thousand centruies from now the most important human being will be the most efficient astronomer.

The man who shall bring us accurate news of other worlds will be welcomed as was Christopher Columbus or Drake or Raleigh in his way.

Women will be very important factors in astronomical research.

The work of the astronomer is especially the work of patience,, of enthusiasm, of devotion.

Patience, enthusiasm and devotion are more highly developed in women than in men.

Already, in view of her extremely limited opportunities, woman has done admirably well in the field of astronomy. We note that it is a woman at Cambridge whose stellar photographs first located the new star in Perseus. In England, in Germany and in France women astronomers are doing work almost equal to that of the best men.

Everybody will remember the faithful labor of Herschel's sister, working all through the night and sleeping through the day, month after month and year after year, helping her great brother in his studies.

There is a kind of small-fry man who dislikes the idea of mental development among women. He is a mouselike kind of creature, so thoroughly conscious of his own smallness, so thoroughly in love with his own importance, that he dreads the intellectual woman, who makes him feel microscopic.

Despite the protests of such men, some of whom are editors, women are making progress. When they shall give to science, especially to astronomy, the passionate, devoted attention which they have given for ages to the care of children, they will rank among the highest on earth.

Witty Sayings of the Great

Here are a few choice sayings of famous men and women which are worth reading:

Time counts by events, not hours. —Lloyd George.

Penetrating and inventive minds which can combine practise with theory are rare.—Lord Bryce.

All of us odd people who write and overwork have our moments of wild expression.—H. G. Wells.

There is something very surprising in the limited interest which the churches take in psychical research. —Sir Conan Doyle.

There's a gulf fixed between poor and rich, and so long as there be poor and rich 'twill never be crossed.—Eben Phillpotts.

Only when men and women seriously try to rule their own lives and homes by the immortal principles of the Christian religion will they get good sense from others.—Father Vaughan.

Let us allow no bitterness to enter our hearts and no misunderstanding of those of our fellows who, not having seen that which it is our joy to have seen, cannot see their path of duty stretching where we see ours.—Olive Schreiner.

The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"I found a cent this morning," said the Manicure Lady, "and I guess I'm going to be lucky this Summer."

"I hope so," said the Head Barber. "I wish you had found a hundred case note."

"That's awful sweet of you, George," said the Manicure Lady, "and that's one of the finest reasons for loving life, to know that your friends don't wish no bad luck on you. Goodness knows, George, it's a good thing they don't, with all the bad luck lying around so close to us we have hard work dodging it. I'm going to keep that cent for a lucky piece."

"I done that for a week once with a cent," said the Head Barber, "and everything broke wrong the whole week. My wife got neuralgia that week, and I twisted my ankle, and a lot of other things seemed to come off all at once. I fired the cent in the river, and I guess it's there yet."

"I think it's sifnul to throw money in a river," said the Manicure Lady. "Thank goodness I don't know how to throw. But, anyhow, George speaking about luck, maybe, after all, life is just what you make it. Life is real and the grave ain't its goal.

"As them old poets used to say, Why should the spirits of mortals be loud? We ought to do something every day to make other folks happy. Sometimes I feel so happy that I wish somebody else could have part of that happiness. Maybe that's why I keep all the time talking."

"Maybe," said the Head Barber. "There must be some reason. I wish I had a dollar for every word you ever spieled in this grand old barber shop."

"But it ain't done you no real good, all my talk," said the Manicure Lady. "You don't get no new ideas, George. Shaving gents and betting on horses and talking baseball—that's you today, tomorrow and all the time."

"There's worse things to be thinking about," said the Head Barber. "I always liked them out-door sports."

"Outdoor sports is all right," said the Manicure Lady, "which is more than I can say for some of the indoor sports that makes bets on them. But anyhow, speaking about that cent I found, I ought to draw a little good luck if I don't lose it. There is a gent going to call on me up home tonight, and they say he comes from a awful fine family.

"He has been kind of hinting about marrying and settling down, and anything he has got to say on that subject will be listened to by me very attentive like. Believe me, George, I won't interrupt him."

"I'd like to see you married happy," said the Head Barber, "but it would be awful lonesome around here without you. I wouldn't have nobody except my customers to talk to. I'd be lonesome."

"That would be tough. George," said the Manicure Lady, "but I won't be thinking about that if I get a chance to listen to a proposal. I'll be thinking about the quickest way to say Yes."

"Marriage is a lottery," said the Head Barber. "You take a chance."

"When the chance comes, you do," said the Manicure Lady, "and when my chance comes, George, I shall be brave."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 11, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.80
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1930
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-8 1/4—Tls.	7.44
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex....$	10.32
Peking Bar	380
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....28 5/8 d.	
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.14
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 1/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-8 1/4
London	Demand	2-8 1/16
India	T.T.	199 1/2
Paris	T.T.	376
Paris	Demand	376 1/2
New York	T.T.	65 3/4
New York	Demand	63 7/8
Hongkong .....(nom)	T.T.	72 3/4
Japan	T.T.	79 3/8
Batavia	T.T.	154 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s.	Cdts.	2-9 3/8
London .....4 m-s.	Docy.	2-9 1/2
London .....6 m-s.	Cdts.	2-9 11/16
London .....6 m-s.	Docy.	2-9 13/16
Paris .....4 m-s.		390
New York .....4 m-s.		66 3/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

	£1—Hk. Tls.	6.14
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.55
" "	1—Marks †	3.73
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.52
" "	1—Rupees	2.42
" "	1—Roubles	2.47
" "	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 11, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 27.25
Sumatras Tls. 160.00
North China Ins. Tls. 155.00
International Cotton (Ord) Tls. 67.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Dock Tls. 80.00
Almas Tls. 14.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.15
Chemors Tls. 2.00
Kamuntings Tls. 8.00
Seekees Tls. 8.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.02 1/2
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
Tebongs Tls. 26.00 xd.
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.25

Direct Business Reported

Hongkong Lands HK. $103.00
S and H Wharf 6% debs 1912/1913 Tls. 96.50
Almas Tls. 14.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.15
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.67 1/2
Consolidated Tls. 3.70
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.00
Senawangs Tls. 18.00
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
Tebongs Tls. 26.00
Yangtsze Ins. Tls. 262.50
Gulas "B" Tls. 9.25
Shanghai Dock Tls. 80.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 11, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Semambus Tls. 1.80 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.15 July
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.70 Sept.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 July
Consolidated Tls. 3.75 July
Langkats Tls. 27.25 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.15 July
Almas Tls. 14.00 July
Pahangs Tls. 2.00 July

Direct

Chemors Tls. 1.95 cash
Shanghai Kiebangs Tls. 1.25 cash
French M. Debs 5 1/2 % Tls. 92.00 cash
S. M. Debs 1916 Tls. 100.00 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.70 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.50 July
Kaiping Tls. 11.25 cash
Samagagas Tls. 11.25 cash

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 10.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.12d.
July-August	7.91d.
October-November	7.80d.
Bar Silver Spot	28 5/8 d.

S'HAI LAND INVESTMENT CO.

A Dividend of six per cent for the half-year ended June 30, 1916, has been declared by the directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., and dividend warrents will be issued on the 27th instant.

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TELLS OF AMERICA'S GROWTH IN SHIPPING

Chairman Of House Merchant Marine Committee Outlines Situation

Washington, June 15.—What America is doing to meet the demands for vessels to carry her unprecedented foreign commerce has been answered by Chairman Alexander of the House merchant marine committee in a statement based on reports to the Department of Commerce, of boats built or under contract to be built in the United States on May 1. He says:

"We are building, or have under contract, 368 steel merchant vessels with an aggregate of 1,129,014 gross tons. This is an increase of 117,643 gross tons, embraced in 138 vessels, since February 1, when a report on shipbuilding in America was made by Secretary Redfield in which he stated that never in the history of this country were private shipyards so busy.

"Comparison of the foreign trade reports of the United States Customhouses for the nine months ending in March with the same periods in fiscal years of 1915 and 1914—the latter being prior to the outbreak of the European war—show more than 100 per cent. increase in the tonnage of vessels flying the American flag. While foreign-owned ships have greatly increased through Great Britain's share in American commerce, the percentage is not so great."

Statistics of the Department of Commerce on the value of exports carried by American-owned and foreign-owned vessels during the nine months ending with March in 1914, 1915 and the present year, follow: American vessels, 1914, $127,817,995: 1915, $200,138,710; 1916, $326,060,880. Foreign vessels, 1914, $1,503,314,700; 1915, $1,489,440,199; 1916, $2,229,155,002. Of these foreign vessels the British flag flies on over 60 per cent., which indicates that the United States still has a long way to travel before it can declare its independence of British interests.

Statistic on the value of imports for the some period show that the United States owned vessels have gained over 50 per cent. and are as follows:

American vessels—1915, $150,326,586; 1915, $192,279,410; 1916, $295,771,588.

Foreign vessels—1914, $1,132,742,268; 1915, $907,887,883; 1916, $1,066,649,361.

British vessels—1914, $618,429,953; 1915, $505,163,894; 1916, $593,417,664.

H. K. AND S. BANK DIVIDEND

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office stating that:—An interim dividend of 12.5s. per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-Year ending June 30, 1916. The dividend will be payable on August 14.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

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CANADA'S BOND ISSUE IS IN STRONG DEMAND

New $75,000,000 Securities Reported Oversubscribed Four Or Five Times

New York, March 25.—The public offering yesterday by J. P. Morgan and Co., Brown Bros, and Co., Harris, Forbes and Co., the Bank of Montreal, the First National, National City, and Guaranty Trust Company of $75,000,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds brought out a surprising response from investors. The subscription books were opened at 10 o'clock yesterday at J. P. Morgan and Co.'s to stay open until Monday, but the demand proved so great that it is not unlikely that the managers will decide to close the offering this morning.

The new securities are being sold on a 5.10 per cent basis for the $25,000,000 of five-years bonds, 5% per cent for the same amount of ten-year bonds, and 5.50 per cent for the fifteen-year series. Investors appear to have been attracted chiefly by the first and last series. Indications were last night that the fifteen-year bonds would be five times oversubscribed and the others about four times. The size of the subscriptions was due in part to the advice given by bankers to intending purchasers to ask for several times the amount they expected to get, on the theory that allotments would be scaled down materially.

The Canadian bonds, though returning nearly 1 per cent less than the Anglo-French issue, have proved more popular with investors because of the smaller amount, which dealers say should be absorbed and taken out of the market, and because no large blocks will be taken by munitions companies to be released at the first favorable opportunity. They are also free from the objections raised by many investors against earlier issue on the score of aid extended to the belligerent nations.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—The announcement of the new $75,000,000 war loan placed in New York through J. P. Morgan and Co. has been well received at Ottawa. The terms are regarded as exceedingly favorable. There was no necessity for haste in completing the details because the Dominion has plenty of funds for some time to come, but it was felt that in view of the uncertainty of the international outlook and the possibility of complications arising in the United States through the Mexican situation, the loan should be made as soon as possible even if the funds were not immediately required.

The flotation of this loan assures the Dominion financing for domestic and war purposes until well into next autumn. It will provide also for the retirement of $25,000,000 of Dominion notes falling due on August 1. In the meantime the Dominion will make use of the money through temporary loans of its ordinary funds to the Imperial government for use in the purchase of munitions on this side of the Atlantic. The transaction is regarded as important from both the Dominion and Imperial standpoints.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 10.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 4 3/4 d. paid.
Oct. to Dec.: 2s. 5 3/4 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Last Quotation, London, July 8:
Spot: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid.
Oct. to Dec.: 2s. 5 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very steady.

ZINC IN JAPAN

Total Export During 1915 Amounted to 5,300 Tons

H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports that exports of refined zinc from Kobe and Osaka in 1915 amounted to 3,700 tons, valued at £311,000, out of a total export from Japan of nearly 5,300 tons, valued at £416,000.

The conditions under which the zinc trade was conducted in 1915 were very similar to those prevailing in the copper trade. Exports in the early part of the year went to the United Kingdom and to France, Russia taking a larger quantity in the latter part of the year. Whereas, however, copper had been exported before the war, zinc refining as an industry was only in its infancy, the metal having been previously exported in the form of concentrates to Belgium. Prior to the war Japanese refined zinc had to face severe competition in Japan itself from imports, and was unable to pay its way. Everything changed with the outbreak of the war, and the refineries, being free from competition, were only concerned how most rapidly to increase their output to meet home orders and orders from abroad. The output, which was estimated at 5,000 tons in 1914, amounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 tons in 1915, and is expected to reach 25,000 tons or more in 1916.

From exporting concentrates Japan has come to importing same, and in 1915 supplies were imported from China and Siberia. Attempts were also made to obtain concentrates from Australia. Two companies were responsible for the greater part of the output in 1915, although small concerns between them refined some 2,000 tons of zinc. Hitherto there has been only one factory using electrolytic methods, but the remarkable difference in price between the purest quality and the lower grades, and the difficulty of producing the former by the "dry" method, has led to the erection of two other electric furnaces, the total output by this method being now about 700 tons per month.

Hankow Tea Market

The export to July 6, as per Customs Returns, stands thus :—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports.
Season 1916 X 17	4,720,960 lbs.	 3,200,723	lbs.
" 19 5 X 16	8,337,492 "	 4,325,173	"
" 1914 X 15	8,213,063 "	 4,602,428	"

Via Shanghai,	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
To Great Britain	1,997,485 lbs.	4,627,732 lbs.	4,586,315 lbs.
" United States and Canada	994,311 "	1,812,186 "	2,372,640 "
" Continent	64,947 "	51,353 "	2,103,983 "
" Russia in Europe	869,487 "	1,463,137 "	453,063 "
" do via North	1,828,213 "	3,284,691 "	837,808 "
" Shanghai	968,227 "	461,447 "	827,424 "

Direct,	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
1916.	183,453 lbs	479,885 lbs.	2,691 lbs.	4,826,119 lbs.	1,848,288 lbs.
1915.	... "	2,179,343 "	56,528 "	7,643,985 "	3,951,139 "
1914.	107,203 "	1,654,788 "	399,124 "	9,694,617 "	7,193,692 "

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, July 5.—The following export returns are compiled under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.	Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. Piculs	Week ended July, 1 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected....		57.00	
" Seconds.....		48.00	1,088
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		—	
" " 2 10-60 "		—	—
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.		—	
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(*Pieces*)		—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		11.00	
" Sinshan and-or Chayu " "		10.00	
Green China Grass, Szechuen.....		—	2,094
Jute (Abutilon)		—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre.....		12.50	
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		10.15	390
Animal Tallow.....		14.00	801
Gallnuts, Usual shape		23.00	
" Plum "		29.00	42
Cotton Lihoo		20.06	
" Shansi		23.00	8,947
Black Bristles, Riflings 2 1/2" 2 3/4" 3" 3 1/2" 3 3/4" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6			
4 1/2" 4 1/2" 4 3/4" 5" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 3/4" 6"		106.00	280
6 6 6 3 1 1 1/2 1/2%—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
" " Yellow			
" " Red		4.27	10,080
" " Black			
Yellow Beans.....		2.00	
*Broad Beans		1.35	2,027
Sesamum Seed Oil.....		9.00	370
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	—
" (shelled)		4.50	672
Groundnut Oil		—	100
Wood Oil		9.40	8,545
Tea Oil.....		—	9
Bean Oil.....		7.70	2,986
Tape Oil.....		—	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$765 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 S.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$262 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156
Hongkong Fire.....	$375 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.....	
"Shell".....	97s. x d. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 3/4 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$125 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 80 B.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9 1/4 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf...	$82 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 95 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 135
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 106 B.
International.....	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
International Pref...	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65.
Oriental.....	Tls. 33
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 90 Sa.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 100.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$118 Sa.
Green Island.....	$9.40 S.
Langkats.....	Tls. 27 1/4 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.60
Weeks.....	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1 3/4
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5 3/4 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 37 1/2 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5 3/4 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1 3/4 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 13 B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.60 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.70 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9 1/4 B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15 B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 20 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 15 B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12 1/4 B.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.30 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1 3/4 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7 3/4 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12 1/4 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3 S.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 26xd. B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6 3/4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 12.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 85 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 86 B.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 280 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 10 was 121 tons."

-:- In the Courts -:-

K. Liddell (Tientsin) Wind Up

A petition for the winding up of K. Liddell and Company, of Tientsin, was heard yesterday by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, in the British Supreme Court. Mr. D. McNeill appeared on behalf of the petitioning company and read the petition and affidavit as follows:—

1.—K. Liddell and Company Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") was in the month of September 1911 incorporated under the Companies Ordinances.

2.—The registered office of the Company is at Tientsin.

3.—The nominal capital of the Company is Tls. 100,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Tls. 10 each, of which 6,500 are preference shares and 3,500 are ordinary shares. The amount of the capital paid up or credited as paid up is Tls. 56,810.

4.—The objects for which the Company was established are as follows:—

(a) To enter into and carry into effect with such (if any) modifications or alterations as may be agreed upon, an agreement already prepared and expressed to be made between Kenneth Charles Liddell of the one part and this Company of the other part, a draft of which has been subscribed with a view to identification by N. O. Liddell, a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England.

(b) To carry on the business of general merchants, shippers, shipping, insurance, commission and manufacturers' agents and brokers mentioned in the said agreement (being the business formerly carried on by the said Kenneth Charles Liddell under the style of "K. Liddell and Company" at Tientsin, in the Empire of China) and any other trade or business whatsoever which can, in the opinion of the Company, advantageously or conveniently be carried on by the Company by way of extension of or in connection with such business, or is calculated, directly or indirectly, to develop any branch of the Company's business or to increase the value of any of the Company's assets, property or rights; and other objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association thereof.

5.—In the course of its business the Company has accepted bills of exchange to the extent of £5,000 and upwards. These bills have been renewed on several occasions and are now long overdue and they still remain unpaid. The Company has also incurred other debts of a considerable amount amongst which are two sums of Tls. 35,176.08 and $20,680.24 owing to the Bankers of the Company, up to May 31, 1916.

The Company is quite unable to meet these debts.

6.—The assets of the Company consist of certain engineering plant and machinery and machine and sanitary and other stores of a like nature and office furniture and the lease of the premises on which the Company carries on business. The said assets do not exceed in value the sum of Tls. 70,000.

7.—The Company's account at its Bankers has been overdrawn to the extent of Tls. 35,167.08 and $20,680.24 as aforesaid including all interest up to the said 31st day of May, 1916 and the Bankers refuse to allow any further overdraft.

8.—The Assets of the Company if realised will be insufficient to pay and satisfy all the debts and liabilities of the Company.

9.—The Company is unable to pay its debts and in the circumstances aforesaid it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Your Petitioner the Company humbly prays as follows:—

(1).—That K. Liddell and Company Limited may be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

(2).—Or that such order may be made in the premises as shall be just.

I Leslie Stedman of Tientsin in China Chartered Accountant make oath and say:—

1.—I am a Chartered Accountant and practice as such in Tientsin aforesaid.

2.—I have read the Petition of K. Liddell and Co., Ltd., dated June 6, 1916, asking for an order to wind up the Company and say that contents of that Petition are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and correct.

3.—I am and have been a Director of Liddell and Co., Ltd., since the month of August, 1914, having been appointed as alternate Director in pursuance of the Articles of Association for K. C. O. Liddell who left for England in January, 1914.

4.—During my term of office as such Director as aforesaid I have been exclusively in charge of the finances of the Company and am consequently well acquainted with its financial position.

5.—The balance sheet for the year ending September 30, 1914, which took some months to prepare owing to the disorganisation of the Company's business, showed a trading loss of Tls. 110,419.98 which would at that time have been largely increased had the assets been fairly valued.

6.—On September 30, 1915, owing to the realisation of certain assets previous to that date at a less figure than they stood at in the Company's books the loss as shown by the balance sheet for that year was Tls. 132,054.64.

7.—In this balance sheet appears a sum of Tls. 32,000 for goodwill. This amount was issued to K. C. O. Liddell in the form of shares for which no cash consideration was given. The consideration which the said K. C. O. Liddell gave for those shares was the transfer to the Company of the goodwill of the business which he carried on prior to its being turned into a limited liability Company together with his name. The goodwill at the present time is of no value and therefore this sum if added to the said sum of Tls. 132,054.64 would show a total loss made by the Company up to September 30th, 1915, of Tls. 164,054.64.

8.—The liabilities of the Company as shown by the said balance sheet for 1915 exclusive of shares issued amounts to Tls. 148,162.25 whilst the assets cannot be taken to be of a greater value than approximately Tls. 70,000.

9.—The position of the Company since September 30th, 1915, up to May 31st, 1916 has not improved and in addition the Company's Bankers have refused to meet any further cheques drawn by the Company as appears by their letter of May 31st, 1916 in the words and figures following; that is to say:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Tientsin, May 31st, 1916.

Messrs. K. Liddell and Co., Ltd.,
Tientsin.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to advise you that we have now decided to call up the amounts advanced to you by us.

Your indebtedness to this Agency of the Bank at the close of business today amounts:—

	Tls.	Tls.
Overdraft in current account ...	34,833.35	
Interest to date @ 6% per annum	333.73	
		35,167.08
Overdraft in current account ...	20,475.86	$
Interest to date @ 6% per annum	204.38	
		20,680.24

and we shall be obliged by your favoring us with remittances to cover these amounts.

We shall be further obliged by your refraining from issuing any further cheques on us until your accounts have been placed in funds to meet same.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) A. B. LOWSON,
Agent.

Under the circumstances it is impossible for the Company to continue business. It is unable to pay its debts, and it is therefore just and equitable that it should be wound up.

These, counsel said, constituted prima facie evidence of the facts and would justify his Lordship in making an order for the winding up of the company.

His Lordship—It is obviously unable to pay its debts.

Mr. McNeill said the petition was filed under Sections 130 and 132 of the Companies Ordinances. Sec. 130 gave the reasons for which a company could be wound up and Sec. 132 provided that it was open to the company to present such a petition. It was a fact that winding up petitions were not very often presented by the Companies themselves but such a contingency had been prepared for in cases in which, though rare, it was the best as, for example, when the company had become totally insolvent.

In answer to the necessary advertisements which had been printed and published no person had expressed any intention of appearing at the hearing of the petition. The effect of the order asked was in ordinary circumstances that an official receiver would become provisional liquidator.

His Lordship said he had had an application from the Consul-General in Tientsin as to making provision for the local management of the liquidation and he had informed the Consul-General that, under his powers, he was prepared to appoint a member of the Consul-General's Staff to be official receiver.

Mr. Walker would be appointed and his Lordship hoped to have permission to declare urgent the rule empowering the Court to substitute the Provincial Court for the Registrar. The rule had been drafted and he was only waiting the sanction of the Minister to declare it urgent, which was necessary.

Mr. McNeill said there were crowds of other creditors in addition to the bank.

His Lordship—I will make the usual order. I think perhaps as this is the first application which has been made under the Companies Order in Council 1915—although the occasion is possibly not one of rejoicing—that I may congratulate the community on having at last obtained a system of company law and facilities for registration in Shanghai after a struggle which, I think, has lasted something like 35 years.

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London nd the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,600

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Newchwang	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositers will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. HODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Adviser to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Adviser on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

KING HONORS ADMIRAL

London, June 10.—The King has paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Rear-Admiral Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, who went down in the Defence. In the Birthday honors published last Saturday the Admiral was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division). Later events showed that the gallant officer was killed on May 31.

In the London Gazette last night was published the King's order ante-dating the Admiral's appointment to May 30. The insignia will therefore go to Sir Robert's widow.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on July 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-30
Apricots	„	10-12
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	2-4
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2- 3
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	5- 6
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.75
Bran	„	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∴ ∵ AMUSEMENTS ∵ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Tonight
"PROTEA III"
or
"The Spies' Round-Up"
Featuring "Protea," the dauntless detective, in a long series of breathless exploits
Funeral Procession of Yuan Shih-k'ai
Pathe Gazettes and Comedy Film

NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 19 and 20
will be screened on Thursday, July 13

VICTORIA THEATRE

New Programme
FOR
Wednesday and Thursday:
12th and 13th July, 1916
SHOWING
The Sensational Feature Film
"The Spies' Round-up"
7 Reels, 7,000 Feet
Popular Prices

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For 12th & 13th July, 1916
"A COLLEGE CUPID"
Comedy
"PARADISE LOST"
Drama in 4 Parts
By the Nordisk Film Co.
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
"OUR BABY"
Comic
"LIZZIE'S ESCAPE"
Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of programme every Tuesday and Friday
Tonight Only
The Exploits of Elaine
Episodes 7, 8 & 9

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 862

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Wednesday and Thursday
12th and 13th July.

"LOST IN MID-OCEAN"
A Very Stirring and Powerful Drama in Three Acts. A young married couple from America spend their honeymoon in Japan. Bride is kidnapped, but is found afterwards. Sailing for her husband's home, her ship catches fire. Again she was rescued.

"MABEL'S BUSY DAY"
Highly Amusing Chaplin Comedy.

Several Other Comics.

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
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L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 15	P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 24	5.00*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 12	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	8.30*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 15	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17		Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 27	..	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 13	..	Java Ports	Tjipanas	Dut.	M.-G. T. Co.
" 15	9.30*	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 23	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 25	9.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	..	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Samali	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 12	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 13	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Aahui	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 27	8.00*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 12	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	D.L.	Haichow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	10.00*	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrambeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 13	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 14	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	..	Vladivostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
July 11	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.	
July 11	Dalny	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	
July 11	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co	
July 11	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	
July 11	Japan	Takeshima maru	973	Jap.	M. B.K.	
July 11	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 11	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	
July 11	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 11	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 11	Chefoo	Anping	1150	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 11	Swatow	Hanyang	1297	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 11	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	Eching	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Keelung	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Tsingtao	Keelung maru	1036	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	Tsingtao and Dalny	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	Japan	Bansei maru	1597	Jap.	S S
" 11	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
" 11	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, July 12 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf Friday, July 14 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Popchi, Capt. O. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO.—The str. Asia Maru will leave on Saturday, July 15. For Freight apply to G. J. Petrocelli, Agent. Tel. No. 4773.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Barber Line s.s. Skipton Castle from New York, left Hongkong on the 9th instant and is due to arrive here about tomorrow. On arrival she will be berthed alongside the Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf and on the discharge of her case oil will proceed to Jardine's Pootung Wharf to discharge general cargo, on or about July 15.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 6.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, July 15.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave Hongkong today at noon, and is due at Woosung on July 14 at 10 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Victoria B. C., on the same day and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Chefoo:—Mr. Malialm, Mr. Foucard, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carhett and 3 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Dr. Brucher, Mr. and Mrs. Kocher, Mr. E. Maran, Rev. Courtois.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Misses E. Clark, M. Clark, E. Green, J. Hughes, F. Young, Rev. Moule, Rev. Vida, Rev. Barton, Mr. N. A. Viloudaki.

Passengers Departed

Per Geddes Co. s.s. Tehhsing for Kiukiang:—Rev. C. N. Caldwell, Misses Johnson, Peterson, A. G. Hall and M. Dodds. For Hankow:—Mrs. S. Goldstein. From Chinkiang to Kiukiang:—Miss Williams, Rev. J. W. Bradley and A. Sydenstricker.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping for Chefoo:—Miss Sciderger, Mrs. Gauthier and child, and Mrs. Bounicot and two children.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo:—Rev., Mrs. and Master Robin, Mrs. Trevor Thomas and two children, Misses E. Green, Hughes, E. and M. M. Clark, and Mr. Whittlesly. For Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Billinghurst and two children, and Miss Simon. For Tientsin:—Miss Fobes, Messrs. Trevor Thomas and A. S. Fobes.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Mrs. Eurpirkel, Miss Kosinacoffa, Messrs. D. C. Scott and H. G. Anderson.

Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui for Amoy:—Major Holcomb. For Swatow:—Mrs. Campbell.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchang for Amoy:—Mr. F. Baptista.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2469	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 10	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 29	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 10	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 10	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	10 p
July 10		Honglee	602	Chi.	Cheong & Co	
July 10	Swatow	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 9	Tientsin	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 10	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 10	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 10	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNGW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 10	Japan	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	KMAW
July 7	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. T. & Co.	10 p
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 10	Hongkong	Priam	2905	Br.	B. & S.	
July 10	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 6	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 8	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
July 10	Swatow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 2	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	NSCW
July 8	Japan	Toyooka maru	4385	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
July 8	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 10	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
July 10	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 10	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.	CMCW
July 10	Hongkong	Tjipanas	2444	Dut.	H-C T. Co	KMAW
July 7	Chinwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Gleniffer	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 3
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 3
Lycaon	June 9
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Nellore**	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nyanza**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5
For Marseilles, etc	
Andre Lebon	July 5
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	
Nagoya**	June 13
Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.	
Arabien	June 14
Empress of Asia	June 16
Itsukushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Monteagle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Yokohama Maru	June 12
For New York	
Bloemfontein	May 27
City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
St. Bede	June 28
For San Francisco, etc.	
Cacique	June 5
Canada Maru	June 1
China	July 3
Floridian	May 27
Hazel Dollar	June 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Richmond	June 7
Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 3	Aug. 6
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 18
Glengyle	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan		Aug. 12
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 12
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 11
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug, 8
Malta**		Aug. 18
Nore**		Aug. 3
Novara		July 20
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Pingsuey	June 1	July 31
Psostesilaus	June 10	Aug 3
Polyphemus	May 12	July 16
Radnorshire		July 14
Telamon	May 20	July 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 14
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 15
City of Durham	May 15	July 20
City of Oran		Aug. 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 15
Skipton Castle	Apr. 29	July 13
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Japan		July 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		July 25
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 1
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 26
Mexico Maru	June 15	July 14
Nippon Maru	June 24	July 19
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 24
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos		July 28
Polynesien	June 11	July 13
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	July 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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MANILA GOVERNMENT TO ADVERTISE CIGARS

Big Contract For Space In Trade Papers Closed With Advertising Agency

Manila, June 30.—A contract between the Manila Advertising Agency of New York and the Government of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of pushing the trade of Manila cigars in the United States has just been signed by Mr. Arthur B. Powell, Philippine tobacco agent in the United States, in behalf of this government; and Mr. C. A. Bond representing the advertising company, according to a cablegram received by the Collector of Internal Revenue yesterday. The advertising campaign provides for space in every trade paper reaching the cigar dealers and distributors in the United States, and the contracts with these papers will include fifty-two full pages, fifty-two half pages, and eighty-eight quarter pages during the year. By this means, the government hopes to increase substantially the export trade of Manila cigars to the United States.

JELLICOE'S 6 MINUTES

Only Three Men Wounded in His Ships in Jutland Fight

London, June 10.—Lord Selborne, a former First Lord, at Lincoln yesterday said so precipitate was the enemy's flight that in all Sir John Jellicoe's ships only three men were wounded, and none fired longer than six minutes.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Situation practically unchanged since yesterday: maximum in Japan, minimum in China. Normal monsoon along our coasts. Considerable heat at Shaghai; lightning at night on the S. horizon.

11.—Cloudy and fine weather at Shanghai. Sudden increase of the S. breezes about 6 a.m. Pressure steady, a little below the normal means.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, July 11, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	753.57	755.78
" " inches	29.67	29.76
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0 70	†4.43
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.28	-1.04
Wind Direction	sw	sw
Wind Kilom per hour	5	20
Wind Miles	3.1	1.24
Temperature Cen	25°6	28°9
Temperature Fahr	78.1	83.9
Humidity: co	90	68
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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Trans-Pacific Lines

To
Canada, U.S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	.. ,, 14
Empress of Japan	... July 28
Empress of Asia	.... Aug. 11
Monteagle	.... Sept. 2
Empress of Russia	.. Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	... Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	..... Oct. 6
Empress of Russia	.. Nov. 3

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S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

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AUG. 26. NOV. 1.

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BRITISH FIGURE GERMAN LOSS IN JUTLAND FIGHT AT 19 TO 20 VESSELS

Admiral Beatty Is Disappointed At Reception Accorded Victorious Fleet

A LONDON CELEBRATION?

Extraordinary Incidents Of The Great Battle Are Coming To Light

London, June 8.—"The Germans were badly whipped; they've got all they want from our fleet and I don't think they'll come out again," said a high naval official who returned to London today from a visit to the British battle fleet, whither he went to get first hand details of the battle of May 31.

The official found officers and men all in high glee over the outcome of the battle, which they all insisted was a glorious triumph for the British Navy.

"I closely questioned the officers, from the highest down, who had any part in the battle and talked with the men," he said. "Not one of them but told how the enemy had turned tail and run when the main part of the Br.tish fleet came up, and that the Germans were utterly demoralized.

"Each day develops new losses of the Germans. The reason why it has been impossible to ascertain with final accuracy exactly how many German ships were sunk is that a mist covered their retreat, together with the darkness, so that it was not known at the time of the battle how many went down. Now fragments of news are coming to the fleet that enable the men up there to make a pretty fair calculation, although it is not complete even yet.

"From their figures as they gave them to me it is certain the Germans lost at least three battleships, two battle cruisers, five light cruisers, eight or nine destroyers, and one submarine, making nineteen or twenty in all.

Reported Loss of the Hindenburg

"Reports have been received that caps of German sailors of the dreadnought Hindenburg were found on the shores of Holland. That would make four battleships if we can verify later that the Hindenburg went down. On the Germans' own report of missing from the personal of their ships our men calculate that many more ships actually have been sunk than they admit even in today's belated report."

The naval officer related incidents of the battle as told to him by officers in command during the engagement. One torpedo boat, dashing into the thick of the fray, the fifth in line, saw four ahead of it go down from German fire. The Germans were pouring a terrific hail into the approaching British. The commandant of the torpedo boat went straight ahead at the enemy under the nose of a German dreadnought. One German shell went straight over the torpedo boat's bow, taking off the funnels. The torpedo boat turned, but not before it had fired a torpedo that sank the dreadnought.

Fleet Disappointed by Reception

The naval official speaks regretfully of the impression made upon the officers and men by the first newspaper and other comments upon the Jutland battle. A report has it that Admiral Beatty wrote his wife complaining that instead of being received with flags flying and other demonstrations rejoicing over a victory, his squadron returned home to find long faces and talk, as one paper had phrased it, of a "disaster." The first impressions created by the way in which the results of the battle were announced has not yet been eradicated even here. Naval men accurately judged the meaning of the two Admiralty announcements, but their opinions were carefully kept from the public till harm had been done.

A conspicuous instance of this was an interview with a British Admiral in London who, both in and out of his profession, is very highly considered. Friday night he pointed out clearly that a great British victory had been won, and put the whole affair in the proper perspective. This interview was deferred at the press bureau where it was submitted shortly after midnight Friday, London time, so long that it failed to reach The New York Times for publication Saturday morning. Several other dispatches were similarly held up. The indications are that the press bureau is not directly responsible for these delays, and simply acted under instructions.

Several papers pointed out that Mr. Balfour's chivalrous assumption of the entire responsibility fails to account for all the unfortunate circumstances under which the facts were "stupidly presented in utterly misleading form," and it is suggested that Mr. Balfour could not have written "the thing which was illiterate, obscure, and gloomy."

How keenly moved is public opinion over the matter is indicated by a proposal that the Lord Mayor and other municipal authorities of London should appoint a day of rejoicing, so people could express their pride and faith in the victorious navy.

Suspect Other Losses Withheld

Germany's belated admission of the loss of the Lutzow and Rostock evokes the surmise that "military reasons" may be held to justify the permanent concealment of even heavier losses. Throughout the discussion which has raged over the method of the promulgation of the British news of the battle of Jutland, there has been no criticism of the Admiralty's frankness in announcing losses. Honesty is held to be the best policy where naval casualties have to be reckond up.

But the universal feeling is that an injustice has been done to the "commanders and splendid men who fought the magnificant battle, and who were shocked when they came out of that ordeal with just pride in their achievement to find the people at home mystified and depressed."

The Star says:

"One thing London might do, she might lead the nation. We citizens of London might for the first time during the war bedeck our houses with the union jack. Better late than never. There would be no harm in giving the school children a holiday. For the rest of us this is not a time for a holiday, but we might ease our hearts of the gratitude which daily grows in them. If our public men cannot give us a worthy lead, let us speak out oursolves and say boldly what the whole empire thinks of Beatty's glorious seamanship and fighting skill, and of Jellicoe's great, and it may be final, victory over the German High Seas Fleet."

Remarkable Incidents of the Battle

London, June 8.—"It is a tonic to visit Beatty's battle cruiser fleet, from which I have just returned," said a naval officer of high rank to The Associated Press today. He continued:

"The officers and men are in splendid fettle. Instead of feeling depressed they are inclined to feel sorry for the poor Germans. It is impossible to speak too highly of the officers and men of our destroyers, who were simply wonderful. They consistently held the upper hand in the greatest battle ever engaged in by these little war craft.

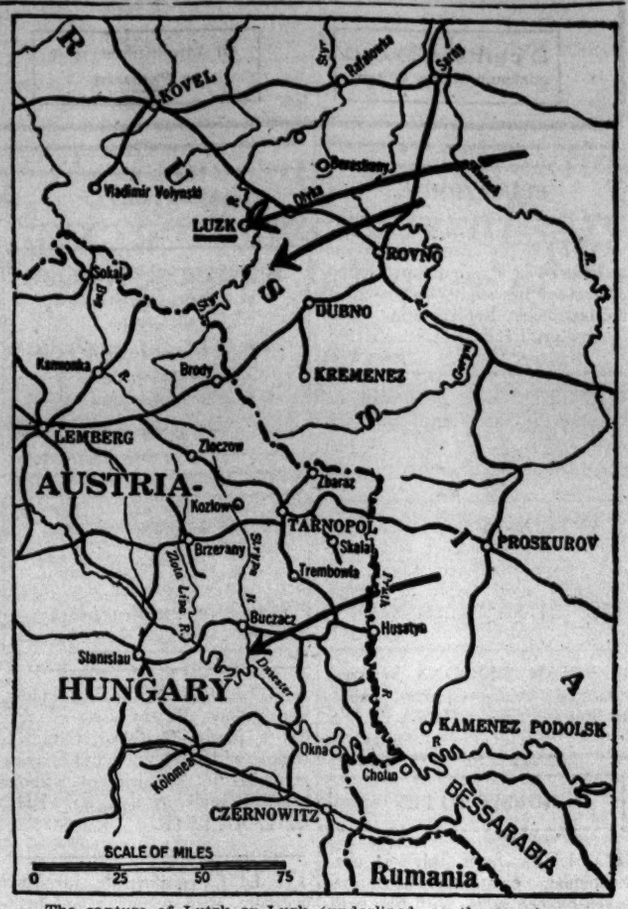
"Until we have Admiral Jellicoe's full report, which is being collected and digested as rapidly as possible, it is quite out of the question for me to give any more connected details of the battle than have been published. But I can relate a few incidents and give some impressions which may show something of the spirit of our men. As for the fleet itself, it is quite ready for another battle as big as the Jutland action.

"The action abounded in extraordinary feats. A marvelous escape of one of our destroyers was discovered when a stoker reported himself wounded. But as no shell had struck the ship, the commander declined to believe the man. He, however, reported himself again the next morning as casualty and showed the commander a 12-inch unexploded projectile which had dropped through the hatchway into the hold.

"A similar incident occurred aboard the battle cruiser Lion, where two junior officers from the fighting top saw an unexploded 12-inch projectile lying on the deck in some burning debris. These officers ran to the fire and extinguished it and threw and projectile overboard.

"Our officers admit that the German gunnery was good, but not as destructive as ours. At first the list was much in their favor, but toward the end our manoeuvring changed this. The result was, in the general opinion of the officers and men of our ships which were engaged in the action, 'that the German fleet received such a strafing' that it is not likely to make sea for six months."

Region of Russian Successes



The capture of Lutzk or Luzk (underlined on the map) menaces the entire Austrian line north of Galicia. Lutzk stands at one corner of the Volhynian fortress triangle, the other two points being Dubno, and Rowno, the latter of which has never been taken from the Russians. In southern Galicia the Tsar's troops have broken the Austrian line on the lower Strypa a short distance north of the Dniester River.

News Brevities

An embargo on Shanghai dogs has been put into force by the Hongkong government. A Gazette of June 30 contains the following ukase: "No dogs brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the 27th day of June, 1916."

* * *

The North China Daily Mail says that, on July 4, the Japanese battleship Fuji left Tsingtau for Sasebo with the Tsingtau floating dry dock in tow. The dock was sunk by the Germans but the Japanese finally succeeded in raising it.

Shipping Bulletins

It is announced that Hankow is to have a Time Gun. The people there will have the chance to regulate their watches on Saturdays only. The U. S. S. Wilmington, stationed at Hankow, will fire a gun every Saturday at noon. The method of making the time signal will be as follows:—

1.—At 11.55 a.m. the International Signal flag "I," (black and yellow chequered) will be hoisted half way to the yardarm as a preparatory signal.

2.—At 11.59 a.m. this preparatory signal will be hoisted to the yardarm.

3.—This signal will be hauled down at exactly noon, 120th Meridian mean time (China Coast Zone time), and at the same instant, a gun will be fired.

* * *

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. Toba Maru, built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, was successfully launched on July 1. She is a sister ship to the company's s.s. Tokuyama Maru and Toyohashi Maru, being classed A1 at Lloyd's, and has a gross tonnage of 7,300, a length of 445 feet, a breadth of 50 feet, a depth of 34 feet, and a speed of 14 knots per hour. She was built expressly as a cargo boat, and will serve as an extra steamer on the European line.

* * *

The Newchwang shipping returns for last month give a total of 67 vessels of 57,824 tons in entries, showing a decrease of 18 vessels of 33,695 tons from the corresponding period last year. The particulars are as follows:—

	June 1916		June 1915	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.
Japanese ..	18	19,279	37	45,731
British	21	24,978	29	33,422
Chinese	25	11,493	16	10,292
French	3	2,073	3	2,073
	67	57,824	85	91,518

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I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles				Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking		arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	15.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central		arr.	5.03	15.53
						Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	4.55	15.45
Mail 102	Mail 2			Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays						
9.35	2.3	0	dep. Mukden		arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.							
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	6.50	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.		15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.		15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.		15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.		11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.		6.30	9.00
7		221					8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.		6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.		3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.		1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.		0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.		22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.		19.35	7.40
9							10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.		19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.		14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.		14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	61	dep. Chuchow	dep.		11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.		9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai	arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking	dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line	dep	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.02		9.31	10.58	1.26	4.08	6.00	A.M.
Kunshan	8.53		10.38	11.32		4.54	7.09	0.46
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	4.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	6.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	6.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	6.52	4.14		5.51			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.03	4.24		6.01			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			9.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.48	A.M.
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.58	0.46
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.24	3.20		6.50	1.00
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	1.10
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.03	8.39	11.00	5.09		4.09		6.45
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.58	9.15	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

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Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.38	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.06

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.35	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.56	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Song Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.48
Song Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Ao	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Chang Ao		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.30	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Song Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Song Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD

ON

To-day, the 12th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Roll-top Desks and Office Chairs, Office Files, Teapoys, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Jardiniere Stands, Ice Chests, Gramaphones and Records, a few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc.

On View Tuesday, the 11th inst.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.
REFRACTING SPECIALIST
1A JINKEE ROAD. 9973

Foreign Exchange
BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

It is hereby notified that the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association was dissolved on the 4th July, 1916, and a new Foreign Banks Association has been constituted composed of the following Banks:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
International Banking Corporation
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
Netherlands Trading Society
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1916.
10386 J 13

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 candareens per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.
10346 J 20

SING CHONG ZUNG
信昌仁珠號收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.
We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.
10199

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

MOKANSHAN.

Daily Through Service (except Sundays)

Lv Shanghai, South Station,..... 8:00 a.m.
Lv Hangchow (Kon-Zen-Chiao) ....1:30 p.m.
Lv Rest House (San-Chiao-Pu) ....5:30 p.m.
Ar Mokanshan (Mountain Top) ....9:00 p.m.

Luggage Allowance, Rush Limit, 133 lbs.

Slow, any amount—regular rates.

Tickets, Shanghai South Station.

1038_2

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed to business on the 14th July, being the French National Fete Day.
10387 J 14

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on the 26th day of July, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 12th day of July to the 26th day of July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order,
J. K. TWEED,
Manager & Secretary.
S. B. NEILL,
Manager & Actuary.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1916.
10395

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd.

REPLIES to the London Directors' circular of 8th June, if not already returned to London, should be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, when they will be forwarded to Head Office direct.

ILBERT & CO., LIMITED,
LOCAL SECRETARIES.
10394 J 13

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Six per cent (6%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 27th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.
10399

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders
Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai) *Tel. Address* "Zunglee, Shanghai"

POOTOO HOTEL

14 BED ROOMS, completely furnished, to let without board. Facing south and sea, fine scenery, splendid bathing. The Hotel is 10 minutes walk from landing place. Terms $3.00 a day, $20.00 week, $60.00 month. Every facility to procure fresh provisions of all kinds at cheaper rates than in Shanghai. The s.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday at 4 a.m. Return fare, including meals, $25.00.

Application for rooms should be made to
Harvey's Advertising Agency
11A NANKING ROAD
10329

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2390

THE Council has for sale 2 Steam Fire Engines (by Shand, Mason & Co., of London) capacity 350 gallons per minute, 2 Ladder Waggons with or without ladders as required, and a number of Pony Hose Reels and other appliances, all in serviceable condition.

Particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Officer at the Central Fire Station.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, July 12, 1916.
Council Room.
10400 J 14

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Yoghurt (sour milk).

FRESH MILK

Delivered daily

Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2175. 53 Avenue Dubail.
10192

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.
10259

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by American, lessons in Russian or Russian conversation. Advertiser has slight knowledge of the language. Reply, stating terms, to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.
10396 J 14

WANTED, by a gentleman, instruction in the French language. State terms, etc., in replies to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
10375 J 12

WANTED, to take lessons in business correspondence and arithmetic by a Britisher. Only professionals need apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
10364 J 12

GERMAN LESSONS by well-educated young German. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
10351 J 13

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from July 20 until September or longer, furnished seven-roomed house with two bathrooms, fine lawn and fowl-house, etc. Cool. Apply, 37 Elgin Road.
10378 J 12

TO LET, from 1st of August, five-roomed house, No. 18 Yangtszepoo Road. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
10357 J 14

HOUSES TO LET, *41 Rue Massenet*, 6 rooms and attics, tiled bathrooms, pantry and kitchen porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden tennis, etc. *97, Rue du Roi Albert* 5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis etc. *101, Rue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10279 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WANTED: Taels 50,000 for investment in a new manufacturing concern, 15% interest on capital is guaranteed, besides the partaking of profit of the yearly turnover. Only those really interested need apply for further particulars. Apply Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.
10398 J 16

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10277 J 31

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.
10366

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, large, cool, comfortable room and board, with private family, by young American gentleman. Please apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.
10392 J 15

WANTED, from first August, furnished house or flat; must have two or three bedrooms. Offers to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
10341 J 16

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482 5408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.
10070

AN ELDERLY British widow, living alone, Race Course vicinity, has a nicely furnished front bedroom, with bathroom and balcony attached, to let, with or without board. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.
10389 J 13

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.
10391 J 14

TO LET in private German family, furnished room, bathroom attached, with full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
10380 J 16

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors; also attic room at moderate terms. 12-a, Quinsan Gardens.
10371 J 13

TO LET; private family offers a well-furnished room, with bathroom attached, to neutral or German gentleman of quiet habits. Comfortable home. Tennis, telephone, etc., on premises, Broadway. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
10360 A 7

TO LET, with very good board and attendance, double and single, cool, airy, well-furnished bedrooms. Lift and 'phone. Apply at 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.
10338 J 12

TO LET, one large well-furnished room, also one small room. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.
10327 J 12

HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE or flat wanted by bachelor. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.
10392 J 15

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: wallet, containing two letters of credit, drawn on the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank and the Anglo-London Paris National Bank, both of San Francisco, also Canadian Pacific S. S. ticket and U. S. notes. Finder please return to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS and receive reward.
10381 J 13

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese gentleman; many years experience with the biggest dock in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

EXPERIENCED German governess (perfect French and German) desires position. Would like to travel or to accompany family to America. Please apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.
10390 J 13

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply Soaps. Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
10117

EXPERIENCED young man (neutral) seeks position in Shanghai. Speaks Chinese fluently, travelled throughout China, executive experience, excellent references. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
10342 J 13

PROFESSIONAL accountant (keeping books in the usual and American style), English, Russian, German correspondent, applies for service, after 4 p.m. Theoretical knowledge of French. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
10336 J 13

POSITION WANTED, by thoroughly competent and efficient American bookkeeper and accountant. Sober, steady and reliable. No objection to outports. Apply Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
10314 J 14

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a competent man capable of managing purchasing branch of export firm. Applicants please state salary expected, previous experience, etc. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
10375 J 12

WANTED: Young lady stenographer. State salary expected, etc. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
10375 J 12

WANTED, foreign young man as office assistant, export office. State age, salary expected and qualifications. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.
10384 J 13

WANTED, Chinese Christian teacher of English. Methodist Boys' School. Apply Wm. R. Johnson, Nanchang, Kiangsi.
10385 J 16

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.
10276 T. F.

GODOWN WANTED

GODOWN WANTED, large and suitable, near the Central district or River side. Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.
10393 J 14

Exchange and Mart

TWO JAPANESE DOGS for sale, one month and a half old. Reasonable offer not refused. Apply to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.
10397 J 14

FOR SALE a Mauser military rifle, in excellent condition. Foresight adjusted for sporting purposes (50 yards). Can be easily altered to any desired range. Together with 160 rounds $35. May be seen at The China Press office. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
10383 J 12

FOR SALE, Molybdenite, concentrated and unconcentrated. For particulars apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
10328 J 14

FOR SALE, furniture and fittings, five-roomed house, lease can be taken over. Near tram, 10 minutes to Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
10324 J 16

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
10278 T. F.

WANTED, second-hand typewriter, Underwood or Oliver, with two-coloured tape. Must be cheap and in first-class condition. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
10365 J 12